THE

Bombay Gazette

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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DINSHAW ARDASEER & Co.,
Agents for Captain LAINE.

Bombay, 9th March 1863.

OVERLAND ROUTE via TRIESTE

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

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Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £16; *second-class* £11; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.: *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *visèd* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited,) will despatch a Steamer to the Malabar Coast on Monday the 30th March, at 5 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Sudashewghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers may be conveyed to Madras and Calcutta by this opportunity.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited,) will despatch the Steam Ship TILLY, Captain CLAYTON, on Thursday, the 2nd April at 4 P.M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. CORINGA, Captain BLACKMORE, for Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship, MANCHESTER, C. W. McDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 21st March 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, L. D. LOWE, Commander, will start for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 21st March 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, in charge, will leave for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 10 A.M., precisely.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer, PHLOX, C. PUDDICOMBE, Commander, will start for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 20th March 1863.

Wanted.

A EUROPEAN FEMALE SERVANT wanting a passage to England by the Mail of the 27th March, by accompanying a Family, can make arrangements by applying to L. D. C., care of the Manager of this paper. Satisfactory references required.

WANTED—A SCHOOL-MASTER to undertake the charge of a Christian School out of Bombay, for the Children of Europeans employed on Railway Works.

Apply to the Rev. C. D. DU PORT, Secretary S. P. G. within a fortnight from the date of this Advertisement.

Bombay, 18th March 1863.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *King of Italy*, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain Marshall will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

ROBINSON & Co.
Agents for Ship *King of Italy*.

Bombay, 14th March 1863.

WE have, on the 1st February, established a branch of our Firm at Havre, under the style of S. TYABJEE & Co.

S. TYABJEE & Co.

THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.—A collection will be made on behalf of the Scottish Orphanage in the Free Church, Esplanade, on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant. The friends of the Institution are solicited to contribute liberally on the occasion.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Any person having claims against the late French Ship *Washington*, are requested to forward them to the Office of the Vice-Consul of France, No. 5, Borah Bazar Street, on or before 12 o'clock (noon) of the 23rd instant, after which no claim will be recognized. Triplicate Copies of such claims must be deposited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ship *Rhea Sylvia* from Cardiff, is ready to discharge the 480 Tons of Coke, shipped by James Burness, and consigned to order, and if Boats for the same be not sent off within forty-eight hours from this date, the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Freight to be paid, and Bill of Lading presented for countersignature to the undersigned.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Agents for the *Rhea Sylvia*.

Bombay, 19th March 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the new Premises now occupied by the Bank of Bombay, will be submitted for sale by Public Auction, on the Premises, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of March, instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., subject to certain conditions of sale which can be seen at the Bank, ten days before the day of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th March 1863.

NOTICE.—Travellers by the Overland Route *via* Egypt or to Arabia, can have their Pass-ports visèd for Turkey and Bagdad by the undermentioned or his Vice-Consul.

ALI MAHOMED,
Consul for the Sublime Porte.

Bombay, 9th March 1863.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

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POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, 1863.

BEST BILL OF THE SEASON.

Second Night of the NEW MUSICAL BURLESQUE of the

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DAVE CARSON will appear for the second time in a new and laughable Song and Lecture introducing his celebrated

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With Local allusions entitled—

"Am I right," or any other Man?

New Songs, Solos, Choruses, Jokes, &c.

The following carefully selected Programme will be presented;—

PART 1st.

Introduction, Minstrels Quick step.......S. F. Minstrels.
Opening Chorus, come let us sing (Music from Verdis Trovatore).......Minstrels.
We're coming sister Mary.......T. P. Brower.
Come back Peter Gray.......Dave Carson.
Gone are the days.......J. O. Pierce.
Poor Mary Jane.......Dave Carson.
Twinkling Stars are laughing love.......H. C. Campbell.

Finale to part 1st.

"HUM JATA" CHARLESTON BY DAVE CARSON.

Intermission of 10 minutes.

PART 2ND.

Song and Dance.......Signora Don.
Aunty Smith.......Dave Carson.
Solo concertina (Petites Fantaises Ecossaises) J. O. Pierce.
Favorite ballad.......H. C. Campbell.

SONG WITH STUMP SPEECH

"Am I right" or any other Man?

DAVE CARSON

Grand Fantasia for Rock Harmonican. We're all nodding.......J. O. Pierce.

The evening's Entertainment to conclude with the AMUSING BURLESQUE in Characteristic Costume entitled

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Bombay, 28th December 1862.

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Bombay, 16th January 1863.

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Bombay, 14th October 1860.

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INSTITUTION OF THE LORD'S SUPPER.
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N. B.—The above are copied from the original pictures,—works of the great masters in private galleries; and also from those at the Great International Exhibition 1862. Can be had framed neatly, each from Rs. 8 to 15.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

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Captain WYLLIE will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Agents for Captain Wyllie.

Bombay, 21st March 1863.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Call of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per Share on the Shares now Rs. 43-10-2 or £4 paid, making Rupees 67-7-3 or £6 per Share called up.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Shareholders of this Company in India holding Shares upon which Rupees 43-10-2 or £4 per share have been already called, are required to pay a further instalment of Rupees 21-13-1 or £2 per share upon each such share (making Rupees 65-7-3 or £6 per share paid) on or before the 13th April next at the Bank of Bombay, and if such call be not paid on or before the said 13th April, the Holders of the Shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their Shares so long as such call shall remain unpaid, but will, nevertheless, be chargeable with interest upon the arrears, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture under the "Companies Clauses Consolidation Act 1845."

A Circular letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each Shareholder.

W. R. HOARE,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 20th March 1863.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF HORSES FROM ALEPPO.—RUSTOMJEE SHAPOORJEE & Co., beg to advise their constituents of the arrival of the valuable Arab Horses per Steamer *Coringa* previously advertised. Purchasers requiring really superior animals should inspect the batch immediately.

Girgaum Road, 21st March 1863.

CAPTAIN CHAS. EVANS, of the Ship *Rhea Sylvia* will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew.

Bombay, 20th March 1863.

COUPLAND & Co. have for Sale the following superior WINES, &c., just received ex *Hadassah* and *Colgrain* from Messrs. TOD, HEATLY & Co., London.

Champagne, superior Sparkling Brand, Tod, Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40	per doz.
Do. do. do. Brand a Crown	,, 35	,,
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Sherry, Old Pale, Blue Seal	,, 29	,,
Do. very dry, White Seal	,, 26	,,
Do. superior Old Amontillado, Black Seal	,, 39	,,
Brandy, fine Old Pale	,, 36	,,
Do. do. Brown	,, 36	,,

COUPLAND & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that MADHOWRAO BACHOBA, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, and Executor of the last will and Testament of BACHOBA BALLAJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, hath contracted to sell all that the right title and interest of him the said MADHOWRAO BACHOBA of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the Messuages, Tenements, or Dwelling House standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dhobee Talao or Breach Candy road without the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 183 square yards or thereabouts, and which said Messuage or Dwelling House are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under respective Nos. 12 and 13, and which said ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 240, and is [redacted]

A[redacted] doo Inh[redacted] FRAMJEE [redacted] tant, all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground together with the Messuages, Tenements or dwelling Houses, standing on the said Land, situate in Malabar Hill, in the Island of Bombay, assessed in the Books of the Collector under No. 78, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 125, and which said premises are now in the occupation of WILLIAM STEVENS, Esq., and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Abeeb Ebraham, on or towards the South by the property of the said Sett Gopaldass Mathowdass, on or towards the East by the old public Road, and on or towards the West by the Napean Road. All persons having any claim thereon, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise, upon the said premises, are hereby required to make the same known to Mr. CHARLES EDWIN STANGER LEATHES, Solicitor for the purchaser, at his office, No. 25, Medow Street, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be complete without reference to any such claims.—Dated, this 20th day of March 1863.

For Sale.

TO BE SOLD.—A very sweet-toned SQUARE PIANOFORTE, by Dolder, in excellent condition. Price Rupees 400. Apply to "Z," at the office of this paper.

Bombay, 19th March 1863.

FOR SALE.—A fast sailing Pleasure or Cargo Boat, about 20 Tons, built of Teakwood and Copper fastened, the model of Country Fishing Boat. She answers well for Coasting.

One Life Boat, (English-built) Copper fastened.
One English-built Gig, Copper fastened, 24 feet by 4½ feet.
One Cutter, Teak-built, 23 feet by 7 feet.
Apply to C. F. POULIER, Rope Walk Lane, Fort, near David Sassoon's Office.

FOR SALE.—EX-PALE OR YELLOW BAR Soap, at Rupees one per Bar.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—A desirable Property at Bandora. Apply to JEHANGEER NOWROJEE H.M. Dockyard.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—

Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III.

Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of bran-new one two and three inch Pine Boards, at Rs. 10 per 100 superficial feet; and Boat Oars, of all sizes at 4 as. per feet, Coir Mattings, single and double, 60 by 63 feet. Price moderate, apply to SORABJEE RUTTONJEE & Co., 15, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—A Quarter-boat built of Cedar, and Copper fastened, in good order, of the following dimensions:—22 feet 5 inches long, and 5 feet 8 inches wide. Can be bought as a bargain, on board American Ship *Bosphorus.*

FOR SALE at G. BURSTALL & Co.'s Chinchpoogly.

Yellow, white, and salt water bar soap, also scented Soap.
Refined Cocoanut Oil, Tallow Oil, &c.
Tallow, Axle, and Cart Grease.
Roll Brimstone, Blasting Gunpowder, Refined Saltpetre.
Cotton Waste.
Tinned Lead Piping, Stop and Bib Brass Cocks.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Heater, Jigger, Fronting, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

MANILLA AND FRENCH CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes.

Bombay, Rampart Row.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received fresh from FORTNUM, MASON & Co., the following Novelties of a kind never before imported into Bombay.

YORK PIES, SOUPS, MEATS, TRUFFLES, MUSHROOMS, in tins.
BONBONS, ALMONDS, IMPERIALS, MUSCATS, APRICOTS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, in jars and tins.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, RINGS, FIGS, FRUITS in NOYEAU and BRANDY, in boxes and bottles.

Rampart Row.

METAL MART, Boree Bunder—

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Stop Cocks, Bib Cocks, Steam Valves, and Indicators.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors,' Miners,' and Engineers' Tools.
Nails, Hinges, Woodscrews, Bolts, and Nuts.
Bar, Plate, and Sheet Iron.
Zinc Roofing, Roman, and Portland Cement.
Steel and Files.
Ropes, Chains, Blocks.
"Milner's" Fire Proof Safes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, suitable for Entrance Gates of Public Works.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 16th December 1862, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Saturday, 21st March 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Document	Do. do.	2s. 0 15/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¾
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	222 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	90 per ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	110 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	14 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	29 ex divid.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	20 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	93 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 per ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	95 prem.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 22,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,250 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share ...	Rs.250dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share ...	Rs.4,800p.sh.pm
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	per ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 sha ea.	130.14.6	2¼ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2¼ do.	Nominal.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockji Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	150 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 300 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	......	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share....	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs 16,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000		Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96
" Loan 1835-36 } Loan 1842-43 } Loan 1854-55 }	98¾
New Five per Cent. Loan	108
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	117½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 15s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£4 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
To China } To Clyde } To Hull }	No enquiry.
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (20th March 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 490 to 492
New Dhollera, (to arrive.)	" 455 to 460
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	" 460 to 465
New Oomrawuttee	" 422 to 425
Old Comptа	" 427 to 428
Old Dharwar Sawginned	" 540 to 542
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 428 to 43?
New Veraval	" 450 to 452
New Khandeish	" 420 to 421
New Porebunder	" 450 to 452
New Accote	" 430 to 432
New Mangalore	" 450 to 455

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,640.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs. 6-12 to 6-13 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 7-10 to 7-10-6
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	" 32 to 33
	" 37 to 38
Niger	" 27 to 28

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	....	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	....	2s. 0¼d.	do.
" 3 do.	....	2s. 0¼d.	do.
" 2 do.	....	2s. 0¼d.	do.
" 1 do.	....	2s. 0d.	do.
" on demand			
On Scotland do. } On Ireland do. }		1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 11¾d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Deposits.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	......	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	......	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	......	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	......	5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

Remittance.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*If to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Commission.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ......Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ½ per cent.
Hours of business.................. 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 28th January 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates viz. :—

6 month's sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	0½d. per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	0¼d. "
3 Do.	at 2s.	0¼d. "
2 Do.	at 2s.	0¼d. "
1 Do.	at 2s.	0¼d. "
Sight	at 2s.	0d. "

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on *Fixed* Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
February 21st, 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Interest Allowed.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

Exchange.

Bills on London,	at 6	months sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4	"	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Ditto	at 3		2s. 0¼d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	2s. 0d.	do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays........................10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manage.
Bombay, 31st January 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
Paid-up Capital—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
Reserve Fund—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

Exchange.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
On Demand	1s. 11¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-57 cts.	"
3 Do. Do.	" 2-54 "	"
On Demand	" 2-51 "	"

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 1st February 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months's sight	......	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	......	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 3 do.	......	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 2 do.	......	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 1 do.	......	2s. 0d.	"
" On demand		1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.		1s. 11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.		1s. 11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1day's sight...	}	1s. 11½d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months .... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. .... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such ale in India, a commission, will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

... on purchase and sale of Government ...

R. D. PEEBLES, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

Capital One Million Sterling, in 10,000 Shares of £100 Each.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
London..................The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
Liverpool ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
Scotland................The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland ....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange :

At 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
3 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
2 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
1 do.	2s. 0d.	do.
On Scotland } On Ireland }	On demand 1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts on *Scotland* and *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6	₩ cent	₩ anm.		
do. 9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
do. 6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
do. 4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
do. 3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 13th March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

Established in India, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Head Office..................... London.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Shanghai, Hong-Kong, Edinburg, and Sydney.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £200,000 (Twenty Laks of Rupees.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—
The London and Westminster Bank.
The Royal Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Ireland (and Branches).

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	
" 4 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	
" 3 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	
" 2 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	
" 1 month's sight	2s.	
On demand		
On Scotland } On Ireland }	1s. 11¾d.	
Circular Notes	1s. 11¾d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 19th February 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
Mar. 19	Berbice	Wyllie	Glasgow 29 Sept.
20	South Carolina	Shapcott	Liverpool 28 Nov.
	Johnstone Castle (s)	Main	Surat 19 March.
	Coringa (s)	Blackmore	PersianGulf 4Mar.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Berbice*, from Glasgow.—On 15th November last, signalized the ship *Waratah*, from Madras to London, in Lat. 1-30 N., Long. 21-30 W.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
Mar. 20	Colgrain	Case	Cochin.
	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat.
	Telegraph (s)	Shepherd	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *South Carolina*, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Shapcott, and two daughters; Mrs. Southwick, and two children.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, from Surat.—Lieut and Mrs. Wodehouse; two Parsee gentlemen and one hundred and eighty natives.

Per Steamer *Coringa*, from Persian Gulf.—Colonel and Mrs. Blunt, and three children; a Nawab and forty followers and twelve natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, to Surat.—Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Burrows; and one hundred and forty natives.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, to Surat.—fifty natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Bosphorus*, J. Murphy, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *City of Delhie*, D. Muir, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Natolia*, C. Butler, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Lone Star*, E. O. Dizar, bound to Moulmein.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Friday, 20th March 1863.

For London.

Hornet.—121 pieces E. Teeth, 7 cwt. 1 qr. 5 lbs., Dya Chutoorbhoz; 100 bales Coir Yarn, 250 cwt., Vithuldass Goculdass.

Excelsior.—1,000 bags Linseed, 1,750 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

For Liverpool.

Grey Hound.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Khatesy Sewjee; 55 bales Cotton, 192¼ cwt., Bhanjee Jewraz.

Queen of the Seas.—45 bales Wool, 135 cwt., Khimjee ... 192¼ cwt., Bhanjee Jewraz; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., ...

Brunelle.—70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Courjee Premjee.

Dawn of Hope.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungra.

Wasp.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jeatha Sowjee; 80 bales Wool, 240 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

Almora.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

Adriatic.—250 bundles Hemp, 200 cwt., Courjee Premjee.

Arundel.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., A. C. Brice and Co.

Vittoria.—75 bags Linseed, 112½ cwt., Ramorustna Sazba and Co.

Tudor.—100 bags Gingelly Seed, 150 cwt., Aspall Mooljee.

Mornington.—115 bales Cotton, 402½ cwt., Doongersy Gangjee.

Zambia.—115 bales Cotton, 402½ cwt., Doongersy Gangjee.

For Havre.

Haddington.—4,000 bags Coffee, 4,500 cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass.

Hadassah.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

For Saint Thomas.

Witch of the Wave.—10 bales Wool, 30 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Robinson ... Bombay.
*946 Auckland, (paddle),... ... ... Bombay.
Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Carew ... ... Bombay.
*420 Clive, 14 (sloop), ...
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley... Persian Gulf.
204 Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selby... ... River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope ... Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Etheridge .. Bombay.
*1022 Dalhousie, (screw), ... Bombay.
*387 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,)... ... ... Bombay.
*225 Euphrates, ... Bombay.
*495 Falkland, 12 (corvette),... ... ... Bombay.
*1450 Ferooz, 13 (paddle), ... Calcutta.
90 Georgiana, 2 (tender) ... ... Persian Gulf.
215 Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Syrang... Bombay.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Hewett ... Kurrachee.
200 Lady Falkland, (paddle), ... Bombay.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Carpendale ... Aden.
*167 Marie, (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
49 Nerbudda, (schooner), ... Kurrachee.
*140 Pleiad, (screw), Hewison ... ... Bombay.
*1246 Prince Arthur (screw), ... Bengal Public Works' Department.
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Adams ... Aden.
49 Snake, 1, (paddle), Syrang ... ... Bombay Harbour.
*258 Tigris, 5 (brigantine) ... ... Bombay,
*705 Victoria, 4 (paddle) Arnott... ... Aden.
*1003 Zenobia, 9 (paddle) ... ... Bombay.
* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

For London.
682 Excelsior, Sanderson—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. March 17)
1156 Hornet, Prynn—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Feb. 25)
1169 Pride of the Ocean—A. H. Huschke & Co. (c.l. March 17)
1040 Patterson, Lamble—Forbes & Co.
For London via Kurrachee.
927 Salamanca, Livesay—Leckie & Co. (c. l. Feb. 14)
For Liverpool.
824 Adriatic, D. Scott.—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Mar. 3)
1001 Algiers, Buchanan—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Mar. 18)
1107 Almora.—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 26)
1249 Arundel, Broadfoot—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. March 4)
967 Beloochee, Mitchell—Leckie & Co. (c. l. March 11)
632 Berbice, Wyllie—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1300 Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 30)
1122 Brunelle, Orkney—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 9)
791 Cambay, Wilson—Finlay, Scott & Co. (c. l. March 14)
1070 City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Mar. 9)
816 City of Delhi, Muir—Grey & Co. (c. l. Feb. 20)
972 Concordia, D. Ross.—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
870 Coronet, Coverry—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1215 Dawn of Hope, McKie—E. Latham & Co. (c. l. Feb. 13)
1303 Duntairn, Finlay—MacNee & Co.
1647 Earl of Dalhousie, J. Campbell—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1268 Feronia, R. Hutchinson.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
812 Ferozesha, G. F. Daveron—Robinson & Co. (c. l. Feb. 24)
1410 Greyhound, Jackson—Leckie & Co. (c. l. Feb. 3)
1124 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. March 17)
1194 Herald, E. McGrath—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. Feb. 18)
768 James Russell, Muir—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
891 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co. (c.l. Feb. 20)
1707 King of Algeria, Smellie—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb. 12)
1665 Lillies, Bell. (c. l. March 4)
1033 Magnolia, Baynon—M. Wadia Sons. (c. l. March 4)
747 Miletus, Shaw—M. N. Bhownuggur.
951 Mornington, Guthere—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 30)
650 Moreno, Whiting.—Wallace & Co.
1075 Natolia, C. Butler—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 12)
1350 Ocean Empress, McDonald—Lawrence & Co.
1337 Queen of the Seas—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Feb. 4)
1072 Resolute, Wallace—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Feb. 5)
1194 Tasmanian, Attridge—N. Macdonald & Co. (c. l. Jan. 21)
679 Tomogonops, J. Poe—J. N. Wadia & Co.
1725 Tudor, Wherland—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. Feb. 26)
848 Vittoria, Martin—Robert, Frith & Co. (c. l. March 10)
1511 Wasp, Storey—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Feb. 17)
1004 Zambia, Miller—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Feb. 19)
For Bordeaux.
541 Jessore, C. Gachet—D. Ardishir & Co.
For Aden.
614 Forfarshire, Richmond—Vally Md. Alwaney (c. l. Feb. 21)
For Havre.
514 Chanaral, Sharp—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. March 14)
512 Giscours, Lain—Stearns, Hobart & Co. (c. l. Feb. 23)
527 Hadassah, Dickson—Blackwell & Co. (c. l. March 3)
1459 Haddington, Browne—P. & O. Co. (c. l. March 18)
For China.
559 Bombay Castle (s), Wedge—C. M. S. N. Co.
140 Ida, Jesson—David F. Stewart. (c. l. March 19)
For Singapore and Siam.
687 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadie.
For Siam.
891 Prince of Wales—... & Co.

For Moulmain.
364 Lone Star, Dizer—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
For Calcutta.
670 Futtel Salamm, Davies.—H. A. N. Mhd. (c. l. March 19)
620 Hydree, Chrichton—Abdool Cadoo. (c. l. Mar. 9)
1042 Indomitable, Carren, R. N. R.
651 Lady Canning—H. M. Sidick. (c. l. March 11)
For Kurrachee.
403 Washington, A. Mahaud—S. Tyebjee & Co.
For Hudooda.
444 Waverly—Hajee Mohomed Sedick. (c. l. Feb. 26)
For Zanzibar Coast.
669 Nasree, Box—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co. (c.l.March 11)
For Batavia.
380 Postilyon, Greir.
Helena, Dil A. Jordon. (c. l. March 19)
For Cochin and Colombo.
502 Gladiator, J. Young—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
For Kooria Mooria Islands.
559 Bussora Merchant, Richards—H.M. Joosub. (c. l. Mar. 9)
For Colombo.
130 Hamidobux, Nacoda. (c.l. March 17)
Not Fixed.
811 Anna Dorothea, Smith—Coupland & Co.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
557 Black Eagle, Basset—Lawrence & Co.
277 Bombay (s), J. Woolley—Caliandass Nusserwanjee.
985 Bucephalus, Black—Leckie & Co.
Coringa (s), Blackmore—B. I. S. N. Co.
950 Etna Graham—W. Nicol & Co.
212 Futtel Mujid, Nacoda—Woosman Voydina.
820 Futtay Allum, Mitchell.
1121 General Simpson, Coxhead—Coupland & Co.
565 Gertrude, Fraser—Leckie & Co.
899 Harkaway, Johnson—Peel, Cassels & Co.
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
574 Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, H. Parker—Eduljee Framjee & Co.
1763 John Stuart, Burnase—W. & A. Graham & Co.
369 Juddal Mamnon, Nacoda—Adamally Sooltanally.
1343 King of Italy, Marshall—Robinson & Co.
374 Kusrovie, W. Gray—Purshotum Hirachund.
491 Lady Amherst, Harrison—Bhoyjeebhoy Moosajee.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
624 Maria Grey, Jones—Aga Mohmed Tuckey.
524 Marie, Meyer—Mr. Jordon.
1342 Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Lawrence & Co.
705 Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Hubib.
1328 Princess Alexandra, White—W. Nicol & Co.
375 Rebecca Shepherd, Somers.
632 Recorder, Sharp—Coupland & Co.
856 Rhea Sylvia, Evans—Peel Cassels & Co.
609 Sarah, Gordon.—Wallace & Co.
1533 South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co.
706 Thames, Tatham—Captain.
998 Tiger, Ogg—Narmith & Co.
375 Trio, Stagardh—Rennie Scovell & Co.
1191 Whampoa, Pritchard—Tudor Ice Company.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

476 Azof, Brasley.
1300 Benares, Wright.
1950 China, R. Curling.
614 Ottawa, G. C. Sparkes.
1609 Pottinger, H. K. Toll. (Laid up)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

For Mauritius.
391 Lady Rawlinson, Rowe—Fleming & Co.
For Bombay.
1156 Frenchman, Galloway—Oriental I. S. Company.
Mawlmain.
591 Princess Royal, Anderson—Fleming & Co.
For Bourbon.
Godavery.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

From London.
1557 Africana, Hatfield. Dec. 9
551 Boldon Lawn, Milbank—Grey & Co. Nov 20
1180 Belle Isle, Cole. Jan. 7
993 Camperdown Stodder.
1063 Castilian, Welburn—Coupland & Co. Nov. 29
567 City of Glasgow, Carnaghard.
882 Cyclops, Cordiner.
954 Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
531 Dovercourt, Heigho.
756 Lord Raglan, Rybert.
987 Louisa, Sowcroft.
1187 Maldon, Scals. Feb. 4
497 Mary Sparks, Chase. Nov. 29
724 Morayshire, Mathers—Blackwell & Co. Dec. 24
1047 Mystery, Stap. Dec. 31
950 Octavia, Bristow.
1001 Otago, Masterton—Ritchie Steuart & Co. Nov. 27
973 Rajah of Cochin. Dec. 1
799 Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.
744 Thomas Hamlin, Menzies.
United Service, (s)—C. M. S. N. Co. Dec. 30
1104 Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co.
535 Wellington, Ayling—Forbes & Co. Oct. 13
1155 Zuleika, Glover. Dec. 3
From London via Aden.
905 Southern Light. Jan. 24
From London via Natal.
403 Pharamond, Phillips. Oct. 28
From London via New Zealand.
1354 Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co. Nov. 6
From Liverpool.
1162 Africa, Bowie. Dec. 9
1127 Albion, Thompson. Dec. 15
1862 Ambrose, Daniel.
1046 Americana, Potts—MacNee & Co. Nov. 29
589 Bon Accord, Campbell.
1246 British India—Ritchie Steuart & Co. Jan. 5
1332 Bulwark, Bainmantyne—W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 14
814 Bloomer, Goodwin. Feb. 11
1244 Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Dec. 4
668 Cetuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.
1119 Contest, Jennings—Coupland & Co. Feb. 6
1081 Clifton Belle, Bustin—Coupland & Co. Dec. 2
1333 Crescent, Ewing, Lawrence & Co. Nov. 28
918 Culloden, Smith. Nov. 11
1147 Czar, Langwill, Rennie Scovell & Co. Dec. 19
848 Dalkeith, Flicker—Ritchie Steuart & Co. Dec. 14
666 Douglas Castle, Steele—Ritchie Steuart & Co. Jan. 7
743 Edith Byrne, Anderson. Jan. 13
Eliza Bencke, (put back dismasted.)
1000 Eliza, Inckerson. Dec. 7
1400 Empire of Peace—Robinson & Co. Dec. 10
617 Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co. Jan. 3
986 Fleur de Lis, Taylor Remington & Co. Jan. 8
1069 Forganhall, Robinson—J. P. Cornforth & Co. Jan. 8
1305 Glee Maiden, Marshall. Jan. 8
1165 Gatineau, Cumming. Feb. 6
647 Grefve Berg, Snellman.
819 Hurry Puddemsey, Richardson—E. Bates & Co. Feb. 13
1596 John Lynn, Kavanagh—Robinson & Co. Dec. 27
1318 Lochnagar—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Dec. 4
965 Margaret. Faulkner.
1129 Marseilles, Clements—Coupland & Co. Feb. 9
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.
958 Mathean, Mesnard, Lawrence & Co. Jan. 7
1114 Nagasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co. Dec. 5
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins. Feb. 13
1091 Norah Græme, Bake—E. Bates & Co. Feb. 9
Old England, Bulman.
1230 Powerful, Nixon. Dec. 22
982 Princess Somawutty, Roy—H. Forman.
1033 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co. Dec. 18
847 Sea Queen, Lloyd. Jan. 18
777 Shard, Curwen—Finlay, Clark & Co. Jan. 7
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co. Dec. 2
1378 Sir John Mandeville, Knight—R. Steuart & Co. Dec. 23
1128 Southern Belle, Dunn. Dec. 13
1024 Thetis, Chapman—Rennie Scovell & Co. Dec. 6
1132 Tim, Whiller. Dec. 2
905 Zuleika, Riddell. Dec. 13
From Liverpool via Aden.
830 Araminta, Blay. Dec. 21
1623 Agenoria, Johnson. Nov. 21
903 Biencathra, Stewart. Jan. 18
885 Chevalier, Perkins. Dec. 26
1046 Childwickbury, Faithful—W. Nicol & Co.
936 Elizabeth, Stewart. Jan. 21
1343 Levant, Ferran. Jan. 21
1459 Research, Kirk. Feb. 18
1115 Tivoli, McPherson—W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 2
From Liverpool via Sedashegur.
833 Mogul, McTeggart. Aug. 2
From Newport via Aden.
1100 Eldorado, Hayes.
From Cardiff.
1049 Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Dec. 26
127 Enterprise, Haynes.
786 Maria Somes, Lean—Leckie & Co. (Cape leaky.) Sep. 21
1097 Sarawak, Vaughan, Ritchie Steuart & Co. Nov. 1
From Cardiff via Aden.
798 Amity, Stenson. Jan. 23
890 Congress, Drinkwater. Feb. 7
1142 Johannisberg, Stilphan.
1155 Sabino, Woodward.
Shannon, Hemsworth. Nov. 25
1155 Sabino. Jan. 17
705 Southern Rights.
654 Sparkling Wave, Emery. Dec. 10
1023 Wandering Jew, Smart. Feb. 7
From King George's Sound.
1150 Lincluden Castle, Smith. Sept. 9
From Swansea via Aden.
950 Highland Light, Crowell.
1800 Thomas Harward, Robinson.
From Galle.
140 Sonderborg.
From Sunderland.
792 Anne Armstrong—Grey & Co. Nov. 28
1381 Dragoon.
853 England. Feb. 7
Lewchew, Sinclair. Dec. 24
From Sunderland via Aden.
334 Crusader.
From Newcastle via Aden.
500 Elizabeth Douthwaite.
From the Clyde.
680 Auchnesgh, Prophet—Finlay, Clark & Co. Jan. 3
634 Antigua, Evans—Finlay Clark & Co.
525 City of London, Hendry—Finlay Clark & Co. Feb. 7
661 Duke of Wellington, Beattie—Finlay Clark & Co. Oct. 29
692 Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark & Co. Dec. 8
1090 Persian, (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.
From Stockholm.
366 Alexandrea—Volkart Brothers.
358 Celeritas—Volkart Brothers. Nov. 21
430 Elizabeth, Caisson.
410 Triomphae—Volkart Brothers.
From Gothenburg.
450 Miltiades, C. Lidbeck—Peel, Cassels & Co.
Typhoon—Robert Frith & Co.
From Aden.
1051 Glenalva, Muir—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 5
1444 H. C. Kidston—J. Clover & Co. Oct. 29
758 Jane, D. Cooper Aug. 8
1067 May Queen, Pennie. Oct. 30
1231 North, Brown. Oct. 11
1075 South, Wilson Nov. 8
From Australia.
712 Daphne Farman.
1549 Henry Fernie, Brown. Jan. 22
1300 Rangoon. Jan. 8
From Calcutta.
679 Alice Maud—S. Tyebjee & Co.
900 Allum Ghier, Henderson.
931 Ann Dec. 31
Asteroid, Gardener. Feb. 28
959 Avabhoy.
454 Augusta. Dec. 18
1361 Castlemaine.
381 City of Palaces. Feb. 4
City of Paris.
Clymene.
Day Dream.
890 Fatha Hoolaliziz.
Fazul Currim. Feb. 16
819 Futtay Shaw Allum. Jan. 16
70? Gem of the Ocean—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1089 Jessamine.
324 Louisa, Kneen. Feb. 20
656 Mahomed Shah. Feb. 11
Marquard Family. Jan. 14
664 Mary Ann.
Maurice. Nov. 30
942 Miriam.
Rohamanee.
Solomon Shaw. Feb. 10
938 Sebastopol.
From China.
1117 Henry Moore, Stuart—W. & A. Graham & Co. Jan. 30
Punjaub. Dec. 21
Pudsey Dawson.
1400 Sovereign of India.
982 St. Bernard, Brown.
From Moulmein.
... Anna Henderson—W. Nicol & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE

From London.
433 Balnaguith, Robertson. Nov. 12
850 Clarendon. Dongal.
364 James Purle, Wilson.
396 Kent, Birch.
615 Loretto, Thomas. Jan. 20
882 Punjaub. Dec. 5
1226 Queen of the East, Bilton. Dec. 21
740 Ramillies. Denory. Dec. 2
793 Salo, Nardgren. Jan. 15
492 Sirocco, Winchester.
399 Tamar, Ross. Dec. 8
462 Traveller, Fletcher.
649 Westward Ho: Wilkinson.
From Liverpool.
963 Ann Buckle, Tomlinson. Nov. 26
680 Campbell, Meikle. Jan. 13
475 Royal Alice, Robinson.
From Hull.
550 Sophie, Swellman. Jan. 22
From Newcastle.
449 Lowick.
From Cardiff.
239 Acharis Paul, Coclie.
376 Admiral Protet, Daniel. Nov. 18
211 Eucharist Paul. Feb. 13
449 Glenfalloch, Buchanan. Jan. 4
Leucothia, Lothorp Nov. 18
790 Surate, Blonet. Feb. 7
419 Versan, LePerdu. Jan. 18
From the Clyde.
404 Colonel Ledyard, Wells. Feb. 7
597 Harvest Home, Dickey. Dec. 8
630 Helias, Wickland. Dec. 13
1163 India, Guthrie. Sept. 29
450 Jessica, Powell.
427 Lizzie L. Hazen, Bartlett. Oct. 13
1170 Scotland, Campbell. Nov. 4
531 Susan A. Blaisdell, Eaton.
From Cape of Good Hope.
656 Charlotte Jane, March. Aug. 27
From Beypore.
756 Poictiers, Cosens. Sept. 27

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—March 20.

Tyndall, Lieut. N., Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Hoshungabad.
Maude, Major C. O., Staff, on leave.
Pemberton, Lieut. C. C., Royal Artillery, on leave from Malligaum.
Crawley, Lieut. Colonel T. R., Inniskilling Dragoons, on leave from Mhow.
Billington, Captain G. M., Inniskilling Dragoons, on leave from Mhow.
Wodehouse, Lieut. C., Staff Corps, on leave, from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—March 20.

Geach, Captain G. O., Pension Paymaster, to Surat.
Graham, Lieut. M., 12th Regt. N. I., to Surat.
Spens, Ensign C., 42nd Royal Highlanders, to join.
Searle, Lieut. A. T., 32nd M. N. I.. to join, to Secunderabad.
Hobson, Captain J. C., Staff Corps, on sick leave, to Mahableshwur.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Friday, 20th March 1863.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow, also the Adjutant for day.

1. Lieut. J. Jopp, Adjutant of the Right Wing, 3rd Regt. N. I., has obtained leave of absence to proceed to Matheran from 23rd March to 21st April next, on medical certificate, subject to confirmation.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th March 1863.

No. 160.—The Government of India has ordered the adoption in this country of the rule laid down in H. M.'s Regulations and the Admiralty instructions, that children of the age of ten years and upwards, on embarbation should be deemed adults with reference to their accommodation, rations, &c. on board transport ships, and those below that age, children; also of the rule for the substitution of tea and sugar in lieu of spirits for boys above ten years of age, as ordered in those instructions.

No. 161.—Captain H. Beville, of the Staff Corps, Commanding 27th Regt. N. I., of the 1st Belooch Battalion, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate under the New Furlough Regulations, with permission to embark from Kurrachee.

No. 162.—Lieut. J. Hibbert of H. M.'s 18th N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, with permission to proceed via the Cape of Good Hope.

Bombay Castle, 20th March 1863.

No. 160.—Captain J. Bates, H. M.'s 8th Regt. N. I., Brigade Major at Deesa, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, with permission to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.

No. 164.—Major C. M. Shakespear, of the Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, third class, Central Provinces, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 19th March 1863.

With reference to G. O. C. British Forces of 15th June 1860 pages 336-7 publishing Horse Guards circular memorandum, General Number 28, dated 30th April 1860, calling for half yearly returns of all newly introduced articles of Military Stores, &c., it is hereby notified that these returns are not required from Regts. serving in this Presidency and they will therefore henceforth be discontinued.

Particular attention is called to G. O. C. of the 26th Feb. and 9th Dec. 1862 requiring that all letters which have reference to previous correspondence should be sent to the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, Poona.

The following appointments are made in the 27th or 1st Belooch ... Beville or until further orders :—
Captain G. Nicholetts, Staff Corps to act as Commandant.
Captain W. Hicks, Staff Corps to act as 2nd in Command.

The following Officers are appointed paid doing duty Officers to Cavalry and Infantry Corps as follows :—
1st *Cavalry.*—Lieut. C. E. Stack, to 1st Light Cavalry.
12*th N. I.*—Lieut. M. Graham, to Poona Horse.
9*th N. I.*—Lieut. V. Birch, to Poona Horse.
General List.—Lieut. P. A. Browne, to Poona Horse.
10*th N. I.*—Lieut. A. T. Reid, to Sind Horse.
19*th N. I.*—Lieut. R. V. Malden, to Sind Horse.
Cadre 30*th N. I.*—Lieut. M. M. Carpendale, to Sind Horse.
16*th N. I.*—Lieut. C. B. Myers, to Sind Horse.
Cadre 2nd European Regiment.—Lieut. W. S. Seton, to Sind Horse.
19*th N. I.*—Lieut. W. Reynolds, to Sind Horse.
26*th N. I.*—Lieut. J. T. Fergusson, to Southern Maharatta Horse.
24*th N. I.*—Lieut. G. M. Lyons, to 21st N. I. Marine Battalion.
General List.—Lieut. H. T. Christie, to 21st N. I. Marine Battalion.
13*th N. I.*—Lieut. R. J. Crawford, to 21st N. I. Marine Battalion.
26*th N. I.*—Lieut. E. H. Davidson, to 27th N. I. or 1st Belooch Battalion.
23*rd N. L. I.*—Lieut. W. R. Adams, to 27th N. I. or 1st Belooch Battalion.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BIRTH.

On the 17th March, on board the *Tudor*, Bombay harbour, the wife of Lieut. Wherland, R. N. R., of a son.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer Benares, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 28th March 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Postage :

Weight under	Vià Marseilles.				Vià Southampton.		
½ ounce	Rs. 0	6	0				
1 "	0	8	0	Rs.	0	4	0
1½ "	0	14	0				
2 "	1	0	0		0	8	0
3 "	2	0	0	"	1	0	0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 28th March 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th March.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

SIND MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer Tilly, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1863.

To Suez and England			To Galle and China.		
March	28th		March	29th	
April	13th	28th	April	14th	29th
May	13th	24th	May	14th	29th
June	9th	24th	June	14th	29th
July	9th	24th	July	14th	29th
August	9th	24th	August	14th	29th
September	9th	28th	September	14th	29th
October	13th	28th	October	14th	29th
November	13th	28th	November	14th	29th
December	13th	28th	December	14th	29th

N. B.—The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay on the above dates at 10 A.M.

CALENDAR.—MARCH, 1863.

First Quarter ......Friday 27d. 1h. 48.8m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	21	Benedict, A. B.	6 5	6 10	0 14	0 33	Date 10th March. Time—9h. 2m. 9s.
Sun.	22	5th Sunday in Lent.	6 4	6 10	0 51	1 9	
Mon.	23	Daybreak at 4.49.	6 3	6 10	1 27	1 44	
Tues.	24	Twilight ends at 7.25	6 2	6 11	2 0	2 18	
Wed.	25	Annunition, or Lady Day.	6 1	6 11	2 36	2 55	
Thur.	26	Saturn rises at 5.58	6 1	6 11	3 15	3 34	
Fri.	27	Saturn sets at 6.6.	6 0	6 11	3 57	4 24	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Saturday 21st.—Bangalore taken, 1791.—Battle of Alexandria, 1801.
Sunday 22nd.—Riots at Toronto, 1849.—Tuscany annexed to Sardinia, 1860.
Monday 23rd.—Treaty of Vienna, 1815.—Bhooj taken, 1819.
Tuesday 24th.—Queen Elizabeth died, 1603.—Capture of Chandernagore, 1757.—Savoy and Nice ceded to France 1860.—Khan Bahadoor, Khan, of Bareilly, hanged, 1860.
Wednesday 25th.—Roman Calendar altered, 1265.—Peace of Amiens, 1802.—Peace between Spain and Morocco, 1860.
Thursday 26th.—Duke of Cambridge born, 1819.—Capture of Mahomreh 1857.
Friday 27th.—Defeat of Tippoo Sahib by General Harris, 1799

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of undelivered Messages on the 20th March.

From Kurrachee to Sharunchordass Mooljee, Barkote, Baroda to Damodar Runchord, Grant Road, Goa to Rustomjee Cowasjee Dabool, Kurrachee to Hunjeemull Jumull, Kurmool to Ratheereecheety Rachpal, Alwar Bazar, Lahore to W. A. Birch, care of Post Master, Bellary to Goolam Mahoboo, Cazep Street, Mooltan to Sakechund Nursundass, Poona to Syed Junglee Muccadum, care of Collector Fenny's Butler, Mazagon, Calcutta to Dorabjee, Hydrabad Deccan to Jatemull Ramdeen, Surat to Pestonjee Burjorjee Entee, Bazar Gate Street.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY

Aden	Mar 7	Kurrachee	Mar 13
Agra	Mar 14	Lahore	Mar 11
Allahabad	Mar 8	London	Feb 18
Australia	Jan 23	Mauritius	Jan 6
Alexandria	Feb 21	Madras	Mar 14
Bangalore	Mar 11	Malta	Feb 24
Cochin	Mar 1	Meerut	Mar 13
Calcutta	Mar 11	Oudh	Mar 14
Cape	Dec 13	Punjaub	Mar 4
Ceylon	Feb 17	Penang	Feb 24
Delhi	Mar 13	Rangoon	Feb 18
France	Jan 18	Suez	Feb 28
Hongkong	Feb 15	Singapore	Feb 22

THE
Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1863.

ON the 13th ultimo, on the House of Commons going into Committee on the Customs Acts, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the resolutions for a reduction of the Tobacco duties, of which he had previously given notice and which are as follow :—

"1. That, in lieu of the duties of Customs now charged upon the several kinds of manufactured tobacco undermentioned, the following duties shall be charged and paid thereon, upon importation into Great Britain and Ireland, on and after the day of 1863 :—Cigars, 5s. the lb.; snuff, 3s. 9d. the lb.; other manufactured tobacco, 4s. the lb.

"2. That on and after the day of 1863, unmanufactured tobacco warehoused in any warehouse approved for security of duties of Customs may, in such warehouse, be manufactured or converted into the articles denominated cavendish or negrohead tobacco; and upon every pound thereof produced by such manufacture or conversion there shall be charged and paid, on the delivery thereof for home consumption, the Customs' duty of 3s. 8d."

This is a large reduction. Cigars fall at once from 9*s.* to 5*s.* per lb. As tobacco is one of those commodities which might properly be highly taxed, this reduction is only recommended as one of expediency. Tobacco duties have not increased for many years; and last year they were lower than the year before. At the same time the consumption is well known to have greatly increased of late years. The chancellor of the Exchequer, therefore, very logically argues that the high duties offer a premium to smuggling—that they allow the smuggler to make capital at the expense of the revenue. His object is to make smuggling of so little profit that it will not cover the risk; and for this reason he reduces the duties to so great an extent. He anticipates, moreover, as the results of the reduction, the extension of the principle of competition to the trade abroad as well as at home, and that the amount of duty paid on a large quantity will more than make up for the diminished rates. Perhaps there is not an import into Britain in connection with which smuggling is so extensively practised as in connection with tobacco. But is smuggling the only cause at work to diminish the entries at the Custom-house? If so the argument of the Chancellor is irrefragable. It must be remembered, however, that the tobacco farm of old England has been blockaded for about two years. The fact that the ports of Virginia have been blockaded for twenty-two months, and that all supplies from that source have been cut off during that period, is surely more than enough to account for the falling off in the amount of importation into Britain last year. There appears nevertheless, to be no unsoundness in the reasoning of the Chancellor. Smuggling is known to exist to a very great extent, and it would not exist to such an extent if the profits of it did not cover the risk. A sufficient reduction in the duties will turn the tables against the smuggler, and the revenue will be the gainer to that extent. And as high duties must operate unfavorably on competition in the trade, the reduction will naturally tend to the fuller development of the trade. It seems safe, therefore, for the English Chancellor of the Exchequer to calculate on an immediate elasticity in the revenue on tobacco. The argument from expediency for the reduction of the tobacco duties is at least as strong in view of the moral effects of such a measure as of the material effects of it in the development of a particular branch of trade. The history of the tobacco trade possesses peculiar interest. Tobacco has been generally in bad odour with large numbers in every community and subjected to something like persecution. From King James down to Sir Benjamin Brodie '*counterblasts to tobacco*' have not been like angel's visits—few and far between. It must be admitted, however, that Sir Benjamin 'drew it mild' compared with the royal anathematiser. The latter launched out against the use of tobacco in such unmeasured terms as these—"a custom loathsome to the eye, hatefull to the nose, harmfull to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black stinking fume thereof nearest resembling the horrible stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless." Sir Benjamin, like Pereira and Christison, the highest authorities in such matters, admitted that no well ascertained ill effects have been shown to result from the habitual practice of smoking. The effect of the persecution is that tobacco has taken root in every land, and has made disciples of the greatest number of people. From tropical America, of which it is a native, its cultivation has extended in the Western hemisphere to Canada, New Brunswick, the United States, Cuba, and the other West India Islands: in the eastern hemisphere, to Egypt, Algeria, the Canaries, along the Western coast of Africa, to the Cape of Good Hope, and to many places in the interior of the Continent; to France, Flanders, Germany and Hungary; to Turkey, Persia, India, Thibet, China, Japan, the Philippine Islands, Java, Ceylon, Australia and New Zealand. "From the equator to the fiftieth degree of latitude it may be raised without difficulty, though it grows best within thirty-five degrees of latitude on either side of the equator. The finest qualities are raised between the fifteenth degree of north latitude, that of the Philippines, and the thirth-fifth degree, that of Latakia in Syria." The use of the plant has become as universal as the cultivation, and it is said that, next to salt it is the article most extensively consumed by man. The trade, of course, has increased in like manner. The total importation of Virginian tobacco into the United Kingdom in 1689 was 120,000 lbs, part of which was re-exported: the consumption now is nearly 40,000,000 lbs. The cultivation of tobacco is rapidly increasing in India; but the cultivators feel the want of a practical treatise on its culture. It is desirable for them to remember one fact, that tobacco is a very exhausting crop. The dried tobacco leaf yields, when burned, from 19 to 28 per cent. of ash; or one pound in four of incombustible matter, derived from the soil on which the plant grows, and belonging to the class of bodies which are at once most necessary to vegetation and least abundant even in fertile soils. And "as every ton of perfectly dry leaves carries off four to five hundredweight of this matter—as much as is contained in fourteen tons of the grain of wheat—it will readily appear, even to those who are least familiar with agricultural operations, that the growing of tobacco must be a very exhaustive kind of cultivation."

IN our impression of yesterday we cursorily referred to the amended Bill now before the Legislative Council "for the better suppression of Frauds in the Cotton Trade," approving of it on the whole and as being a great improvement on the Bill in its original shape.

Legislation in matters of trade, that only finds remedies for the evils complained of, by enactments of "pains and penalties," is an evil in itself and generally proves abortive for the end proposed. This has been the case with all our previous legislation on the frauds in the cotton trade.

Act 15 of 1851 which was enacted mainly at the instigation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, after much discussion at that time on the subject of cotton frauds, was never of the least practical value. Merchants were afraid to call it into active operation,—frauds and adulterations continued as before; but the law for putting them down was permitted to become a dead letter. Exceptional legislation of this sort is a serious evil. Every new act passed that becomes practically inoperative for accomplishing the end proposed is simply a nuisance. Impotent enactments have a tendency to increase the evils they are expected to cure.

Certainly it looks very much as if this were so, with our past legislation on the subject of cotton. Inoperative laws have only served to embolden offenders, and whenever there has been a season of unusual briskness in the trade, the rogueries that seem incident to it, have increased with it.

The Select Committee appear to have had some dread of adding one more useless act to the many that already encumber the Statute Book. In their Report they say they "have deemed it desirable to make very material changes in the Bill as laid before them," and no one can doubt that the changes are all improvements. "While approving of many of the provisions of the original bill," they "thought some of doubtful application," and "objected to others as calculated to permit undue interference on the part of Government with the freedom of trade."

"Undue interference on the part of Government," is the great objection to the bill still, even as amended and improved by the Committee.

A Register of Cotton Presses and a system of licensing them if at all carefully and judiciously worked, cannot fail to detect, not merely adulterations but the parties guilty of them, and a few cases of prompt conviction and punishment, following immediately on the detection of the culprits would have the best effect in putting a stop to the evil.

With a system of licenses for presses, it is also necessary to have a plan of inspection. But this will be the most difficult part of the bill to work properly. Everything will depend upon the class of persons appointed. Their duties are defined minutely enough, but nothing is indicated as to the character and class of persons to be appointed, and on this, the good or bad working of the Bill will mainly depend.

The 13th clause, which makes it lawful "for the Governor in Council, on *a representation by the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay*, that adulteration of cotton prevails at any port or place, to declare by notice in the *Government Gazette* that from and after any day therein named no cotton shall be exported or forwarded from the port or place specified in such notice until such cotton shall have been examined by an inspector," &c. &c. we do not suppose is likely to become law.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce is a highly respectable body, and in its time has done excellent service to the trade and commerce of the presidency, but it would be too much to expect that Government should put a stop to the trade in cotton at any port, on the mere representation that frauds were perpetrated in connexion with it, by any commercial body whatever, and this is practically what the clause amounts to.

GOVERNMENT have resolved that in future all Government General Orders in the Military Department should be placed daily in the "Editors' Room." They will thus be accessible to the whole of the Press. Their publication daily will be a great convenience to all military men, who are now obliged to wait for the *Government Gazette* which is only published once a week, as military promotions, appointments, furloughs, &c. &c., are only published in printed General Orders, and are not communicated direct to the parties, as is done in the Civil Department of the service.

THE Annual Examinations at the Grant Medical College will commence on Monday next the 23rd instant at eleven o'clock A. M. The attendance of Medical Gentlemen and others interested in Medical Education will be very acceptable to the Principal and Professors. In another part of our paper will be found a detailed programme and scheme of the examinations.

LOCAL.

THE Right Reverend the Bishop of Bombay held a Confirmation in the Cathedral last Thursday evening, the 19th instant, when upwards of two hundred persons were confirmed.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of His Excellency the Governor at the Esplanade, this evening :—

March, "Triester Defilier"	*Zawerthal.*
Overture, "Raymond"	*Thomas.*
Waltz, "Marien"	*Gung'l.*
Selection, (op) "Othello"	*Rossini.*
Aria, (op) "Giralda"	*Adam.*
Quadrille, "Scotch"	*Faust.*
Galop, "Excitement"	*Laroche.*

AN accident which might have been attended with very serious consequences occurred last evening in Rampart Row. Mr. Brown of the firm of Howard and Brown, the ship brokers, was riding past the Commercial Bank, when his horse, a very spirited animal, became restive, started at a pace which its rider was unable to curb, and coming upon a portion of the road which had just been watered, and was in the most slippery condition, the horse fell, precipitating Mr. Brown with much force, to a considerable distance. A cart with two large Guzerat bullocks was on one side of the road and although they were on their right side it was in avoiding a collision with a vehicle that the catastrophe occurred. Mr. Brown's hand was severely cut, and he must have received much injury in the fall, the hope is, however, that the injuries are not serious. His servants were fortunately on the spot with his gharry and he was immediately conveyed to his office in Rampart Row.

THE following statement was read by the Rev. James Wilson, at a public examination of the schools referred to, on Wednesday last, at the Money School :

Present :—Mrs. Faithfull; Mrs. Galbraith; Mrs. Weatherhead; Miss Brooke; Mrs. Wilson; Mrs. Abraham; Sir John Logan; Professor Candy; Mr. Abraham; Mr. Cohen; Rev. R. Galbraith; Rev. G. Bowen; Rev. M. Bessel; Rev. M. Bruce; Rev. G. Deimler; Rev. T. Carss; Rev. James Wilson.

THE VERNACULAR SCHOOLS OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN BOMBAY.—These are in number eight:—four in the town of Bombay; one in lower Mahim; one at Matoonga; one in the village of Bandora; and one at Tannah. Three of these schools are supported by the Church Missionary Society; one by His Excellency the Governor; and four by private contributions. All these schools contain a total in the School lists of 390 boys, and 22 girls, in all 412 children. Of these 11 are Christians, 316 Hindoos, 11 Mahomedans, 1 Parsee, and 73 Bene-Israels. These statistics shew an increase in the number of pupils over those of last year. This must be attributed to the addition of two schools to those of last year. About 459 pupils were admitted, on an average during the past year, and about 424 have left us, either in search of employments or to return to their native villages. A few who expressed a desire to learn English, have been sent to the Robert Money School, where they at present are. In seven of these schools the children are instructed in Marathi, and in one in Guzarathi. In the Bene-Israel School, the advanced pupils learn Hebrew. Each school contains five classes, arranged according to individual advancement only. The two junior classes are occupied with the formation of letters on sand, and the tables of progressive syllables, successively. They are taught the multiplication table by heart. The senior classes read the Scriptures both

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of the Old and New Testament, the Miracles and Parables of our Lord; Gospel and Elementary Catechisms, containing a concise summary of doctrine and morals, which with the instruction imparted to them on the claims of Christianity by way of addresses, form the religious part of their education. The Educational series of reading books prepared by the Christian Vernacular Education Society, have, with great advantage, been introduced into all our schools. Besides reading lessons on useful secular matters, these books contain a very large amount of Christian Truth. Geography, a history of Maharashtra, Marathi Grammar, writing, finding places on the map, drawing maps, Arithmetic as far as the double Rule of Three, writing from dictation, and writing Essays and Marathi verses, complete the secular part of their education.

The scholars belong almost to every caste amongst the Hindus, from the Brahmin to the most inferior Shudra, and include also Mussalman children, and a few Portuguese. It is a matter of great regret, that many of these children seldom remain long at school. The following reason, seems to me, to be the only one, which could be assigned to it:—the occupations of their parents, who are very poor, and require the assistance of their children. The progress of the boys is therefore but slow in general; and when a boy is so far advanced as to be able to attend with real profit to himself, he has generally to leave the school to seek for employment, or he commences to learn English, to the palpable neglect of his own mother tongue.

To prevent our boys from wandering from school to school, to which they seem to have great tendency, and to secure regular attendance, I have very successfully introduced the system of taking a small monthly fee from each boy. This, I am thankful to say has to a great measure, answered the object I had in view. Besides, a boy absenting himself from school, without leave for a week is immediately expelled, and not readmitted till he has paid a fine of two annas. There have, however, not been many cases of this kind. Thus the children and their friends are taught to regard the supporters of these schools, as their benefactors, and not that they are conferring an obligation on them by attending.

I have nothing to say that indicates the success which a Missionary looks for; but it must be admitted that such schools are a very interesting part of our work, and that they form a great auxiliary to our work amongst the heathen. The children who leave our schools, carry away with them sufficient Scriptural knowledge, as to make them, by the blessing of God, and the teaching of His Spirit, "wise unto salvation."

I am happy to say that the teachers in these schools have performed their duties in a most satisfactory manner, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that under them the boys' studies have been cared for.

In conclusion, it is my pleasing duty to acknowledge with gratitude, the pecuniary assistance I have received for the support of four of the above schools, from ladies and gentlemen residents of Malabar Hill, Byculla, Bandora and Tannah. This has enabled me not only to continue the schools that had been established the year before last, but to increase their number; and it is to be hoped that means will be forthcoming for the opening of additional schools this year also. There is ample room for them both in Bombay and in the Collectorate of Tannah. I may here add that a petition signed by most of the leading men in a village in the island of Salsette was presented to me a few day ago, requesting that a school may be opened for their children whose education seems to have been entirely neglected. At present, I am sorry to say, I am not in a position to meet their wants in this respect, but humbly hope, that through the liberality of some Christian friends, I may soon be able, not only to open one more, but many more schools in the numerous towns and villages scattered all over the Concan. The opening of the Baroda Railway will greatly facilitate this branch of Missionary labour.

JAMES WILSON, Missionary in charge.

Bombay, 18th March, 1863.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

A COMPLAINT has been made by one Mahomed Hooka residing at Chimna Butcher Street, No. 36, that although he was quite willing to pay the water tax, the service had been summarily cut off some months since. The Report of the Chief Resident Engineer, Bombay Water Works is, that the applicant's pipes were in a leaky state and he had refused to repair them, under which circumstances the supply had been cut off.

THE Surveyor of the Board has submitted an estimate called for by the Commissioners, for improving the Khetwady Back road. The amount of cost for this work is put down at Rs. 7,244. In answer to a Memo, of Mr. Hutchinson, the Surveyor states that the estimate only provides for the improvement of the road as far as the 15th Cross Lane, commencing from its junction with the Falkland Road. The Board has, therefore, called for another estimate for extending the Khetwaddy back road to the Grant road, and for providing an outfall sewer for the Khetwaddy and Northern Girgaum drainage. In consequence of the approaching monsoons and in order to get the work finished before they set in, the Board has sanctioned the estimate before alluded to. The improvement consists in kerbing in the portion between the 9th and 15th Cross Lanes, and raising and metalling the whole to an average depth of six inches.

Government has passed a resolution, No. 360 dated 12th of March 1863, approving and sanctioning the proposal made by the consulting Engineer, in his memo. dated 3rd of February 1863, for laying pipes to afford a supply of Vehar Water, to the villages of Waddala, Naigaum, Sewree and Khaur, at an estimated cost not to exceed Rs. 19,372-4-0.

The thanks of the Committee of the Indo-British Institution has been communicated through their Secretary, Captain Chitty, to the Municipal Commissioners, for their grant of a free supply of water to that Institution.

One Futtay Mahomed, Cashmeere having built a shed on the new Foras Road, which was public ground, the following report was furnished by the surveyor.

"The applicant has trespassed on the reservation of twenty feet at the side of the Foras Road to an extent of 167 square feet, by erecting a hut thereon. A notice was consequently sent to him to remove it forthwith, therefore, he has sent in his petition, in which he lays claim to the ground as his own property and begs to be allowed to retain his shed thereon."

Mr. Hutchinson made a note to the effect that Futtay Mahomed should be informed that he had been guilty of trespass, and that if the hut was not removed immediately, he would be proceeded against according to law. Major Curtis added, "He should further be made to pay rent for the time he has occupied the ground," a resolution to this purport was then passed.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS, 1863.

THE Annual Examinations at the Grant Medical College will commence on *Monday*, the 23rd March, and be conducted in the following manner:—

EXAMINATION OF SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR PROMOTION.

Wednesday, 8th April.—Written and Oral examination in Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

Thursday 9th.—Written and Oral examination in Surgery, Clinical Surgery, and Practical Surgery.

Friday 10th.—Written and Oral examination in Midwifery.

EXAMINATION OF COLLEGE STUDENTS.

First and Second Year.

Monday, 23rd March.—Written examination in Materia Medica and Botany.

Tuesday, 24th.—Practical Anatomy.

Wednesday, 25th.—Written examination in Anatomy and Physiology.

Thursday, 26th.—Written examination in Chemistry.

Friday, 27th.—Oral examination in Chemistry.

Monday, 30th.—Oral examination in Anatomy and Physiology.

Tuesday, 31st.—Oral examination in Materia Medica and Botany.

Monday, 6th April.—Practical Pharmacy.

Tuesday, 7th.—Practical Chemistry.

Fourth Year Students.

Monday, 23rd March.—Written examination in Medicine, Surgery, and Ophthalmic Surgery.

Tuesday, 24th.—Surgical Anatomy.

Wednesday, 25th March.—Oral examination in Medicine and Surgery.

Thursday, 26th.—Written examination in Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence.

Wednesday, 1st April.—Oral examination in Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence.

Wednesday, 8th.—Practical Toxicology.

EXAMINATION OF STUDENT APPRENTICES.

First and Second Year Student-Apprentices.

Monday, 23rd March.—Oral examination in Anatomy and Physiology.

Tuesday, 24th.—practical Anatomy.

Thursday, 26th.—Oral examination in Chemistry.

Tuesday, 31st.—Oral examination in Materia Medical.

Monday, 6th April.—Practical Pharmacy.

Tuesday, 7th.—Practical Chemistry.

Third Year Student-Apprentices

Wednesday, 25th March.—Written examination in Medicine and Surgery.

Wednesday, 1st April.—Oral examination in Medicine and Surgery.

Saturday, 4th.—Oral examination in Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence.

EXAMINATION OF VERNACULAR CLASS.

First and Second Year Students.

Monday, 23rd March.—Written examination in Anatomy and Physiology.

Tuesday, 24th.—Written examination in Chemistry and Materia Medica.

Friday, 27th.—Oral examination in Chemistry and Materia Medica.

Monday, 30th March.—Oral examination in Anatomy and Physiology.

Wednesday, 8th April.—Practical Pharmacy.

Thursday, 9th.—Practical Anatomy.

EXAMINATION FOR PRIZES NOTIFIED ON 27TH OCTOBER 1862.

4th Year Students who have passed the "FIRST EXAMINATION for the DEGREE of LICENTIATE of MEDICINE in the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY," CARNAC and ANDERSON SCHOLARSHIPS on the 9th April, in the Clinical Wards; and in the Dissecting Room.

Graduates.—SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY PRIZE and GOLD MEDAL, and MCLENNAN SCHOLARSHIP on the 10th and 11th April 1863.

From these examinations the McLennan's Medal will be awarded to the 3rd Year Student-Apprentices, and Burnes' Medal to the 1st Year Student-Apprentices.

JOHN PEET, M.D., F.R.C.P. Principal.

Scheme of the Grant Medical College Examination.—Session 1862-63.

Date.	3rd and 2nd Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon.	College Students. 1st and 2nd Year Students.	College Students. 4th Year Students.	Student-Apprentices. 1st and 2nd Year Students.	Student-Apprentices. 3rd Year Students.	Vernacular Class, 1st and 2nd Year.	Scholarships and Prizes. Graduates.	Scholarships and Prizes. 4th Year Students.
Monday, March 23 ...	... ...	Materia Medica and Botany, W.	Medicine, Surgery, Ophtalmic Surgery, W.	Anatomy and Physiology, O.	....	Anatomy and Physiology W. ...		
Tuesday, March 24 ...	... ...	Practical Anatomy	Surgical Anatomy	Practical Anatomy	....	Chemistry and Materia Medica, W.		
Wednesday, March 25 ...	... ...	Anatomy and Physiology, W...	Medicine and Surgery, O.	....	Medicine and Surgery, W.	....		
Thursday, March 26 ...	... ...	Chemistry, W.	Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence, W.	Chemistry, O....	....	....		
Friday, March 27 ...	... ...	Chemistry, O.	... ...	....	....	Chemistry and Materia Medica, O....		
Monday, March 30 ...	... ...	Anatomy and Physiology, O. ...	... ...	....	....	Anatomy and Physiology, O. ...		
Tuesday, March 31 ...	... ...	Materia Medica and Botany, O.	... ...	Materia Medica, O.	....	....		
Wednesday, April 1 ...	... ...	....	Midwifery, Medical Jurisprudence, Ophthalmic Surgery, O.	....	Medicine and Surgery, O.	....		
Saturday, April 4 ...	... ...	....	... ...	....	Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence, O.	....		
Monday, April 6 ...	... ...	Practical Pharmacy	... ...	Practical Pharmacy	....	....		
Tuesday, April 7 ...	... ...	Practical Chemistry	... ...	Practical Chemistry... ...	....	....		
Wednesday, April 8 ...	Medicine and Clinical Medicine, W. & O.	....	Practical Toxicology	....	....	Practical Pharmacy	....	Carnac and Anderson Scholarship.
Thursday, April 9 ...	Surgery, Clinical Surgery and Practical Surgery, W. and O.	....	... ...	....	....	Practical Anatomy	....	
Friday, April 10 ...	Midwifery, W. & O.	....	... ...	....	....	....	Sir Jamsetjee Prize and Gold Medal and McLennan Scholarships ..	
Saturday, April 11 ...	... ...	....	... ...	....	....	....		

W. Written Examination. O. Oral or *Vivâ Voce* Examination.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—20TH MARCH 1863.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

FALSE WEIGHTS.—Gungee a woman, and Tejpal Khetsee a Hindoo, two retail dealers, were charged with having in their possession a number of false measures.

The weights which were produced before the Court were all stamped and bore the appearance of being genuine. As they were made of wood, and were nearly new it must have been almost impossible that they had been wilfully altered, and in one case the deficiency was only a hundredth part of the measure.

His worship said that he did not feel satisfied with these cases, and therefore discharged the prisoners.

FALSE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Kaipal Purdhan a retail dealer was charged with having in his possession, one false seer measure. The prisoner pleaded that he did not know it was false. The Magistrate discharged the prisoner with a caution, and ordered the measure to be destroyed.

Rama Luckna was fined three rupees for having, under similar circumstances, two false measures and 1 tipree. The weights and measures were ordered to be destroyed.

Several other prisoners were charged with similar offences, and fined in sums of two or three rupees each, and the measures and weights in every instance, were ordered to be destroyed.

THEFT.—Maree Tanapa, a Madrassee, was charged with stealing two silver chains of the value of five rupees, the property of Peter Thomas, on Thursday last.

The prosecutor, a butler out of employment living at Colaba, stated that from information received from his wife, he suspected the prisoner of stealing his chains, and upon giving information to the police the stolen property was found on the prisoner's person.

The wife of the plaintiff stated that during her husband's absence the prisoner had come to the house for water. This witness and the sepoy who arrested the prisoner corroborated the fact of the chains being found on the prisoner.

The Magistrate sentenced the prisoner to fourteen days imprisonment with hard labor in the House of Correction.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

THROWING STONES.—Henry Couldrey, an European, aged sixteen was placed at the bar, charged with assaulting an infant child named Hossein Cassum.

Kutteya woman stated in her evidence that she was a married woman and live at Oomercarry with her husband. The child was her son, of the age of about three years. Yesterday at about eight o'clock A.M., she was in the Dongree Bazaar Road with the child in her arms. Witness saw the prisoner and two others playing with small stones, which they were throwing at each other. Suddenly the child cried and witness found that a stone had hurt the child on the forehead. She did not see whether the defendant or the other two boys threw the stone.

Defendant totally denied the charge.

As there was not sufficient evidence before the Court to prove that the defendant was really the person who committed the assault, he was discharged.

THEFT.—Dania Sobajee, was charged with stealing one pair of silver armlets and one silver neck ornament of the aggregate value of forty-nine rupees the property of Dhackoo Govind.

Prosecutor had lent the ornaments to the prisoner's wife to wear on hoolee holidays. Last Wednesday night at about twelve o'clock in consequence of what the prosecutor's wife told him, he went in search of the prisoner. He (the prisoner) was not then at home. Witness saw the prisoner in the custody of the police on Wednesday the 17th instant, near the Duncan road. The police officers shewed the ornaments to the witness, which he claimed to be his property.

The above evidence was corroborated by the testimony of Bunnoo Ladoo and Ibrahim Hoossein.

Prisoner stated in defence, that the ornaments belonged to his wife, and said that the charge was wholly trumped up against him by the prosecutor.

The Magistrate convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to be imprisoned for one month in the House of Correction with hard labor.

UTTERING COUNTERFEIT RUPEES.—This case was reported in the *Bombay Gazette* of the nineteenth instant. The further hearing of it was resumed this day before His Worship the third Magistrate of police, when the following additional evidence was taken.

Mr. Richard Bulmore, on being sworn stated,—I am Assistant Assay Master in the Bombay Mint. On the morning of Thursday the nineteenth of March instant, about half-past ten o'clock the two coins representing rupees of the new coinage, which are now produced were brought to the Mint by a police sepoy. I tested those coins in the usual manner, and found that they did not contain a trace of silver. They are false and counterfeit rupees.

The Magistrate administered the usual caution to the prisoner, who said he had nothing to say in this Court, and was committed to take his trial at the present Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, STEPS FOR CHECKING THE USE OF FALSE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

No. 417.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd March 1863.

Petition from Bhanjee Hurreeram and Ladha Cullian of Bombay, dated 10th September 1862.

Pray for the aid of Government in discovering and bringing to justice the parties who use false weights and measures.

Report by the Officer in charge of the Office of Commissioner of Police, dated 13th November 1862, No. 674.

The case referred to in the Deputy Commissioner's report was dismissed, as there was no evidence of the Defendant using, or of fraudulent using, are of the party being in possession of a measure of capacity, which he knew to be false; on the contrary, the measures were stamped as correct by the Officers of the Collector of Taxes, and it appeared in evidence that each measure was stamped with the Government stamp in forty places on the sides and joints.

2. I was under the impression, on the evidence, that no fraud was intended by the user or the owner.

3. The Deputy Commissioner suggests the imperative necessity for amending Chapter XIII. of the Penal Code, but I beg respectfully to state, that I am at present unable to see this necessity; as Section 266 provides for the punishment of any one "in possession of any instrument for weighing, or of any weight, or of any measure of length or capacity which he knows to be false and intending that the same shall be fraudulently used," it appears to me that this clause will reach the owners.

4. There appears to be something anomalous in the regulation by which weights and measures are stamped by Officers of the Collector of Municipal Taxes, while the Standards by which they are subsequently tested are in the office of the Commissioner of Police.

I most respectfully submit, that if the weights and measures were tested by the standards in the office of the Commissioner of Police, and stamped by his Officers, it would be more satisfactory than as at present.

5. I do not think that any new Law is required to effect this alteration. Battakee might be beaten, and parties required to bring their weights and measures to the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, to be tested and stamped, and a small fee charged for stamping by order of Government. I believe that most dealers would be very glad if this arrangement were carried out.

6. I agree with the Deputy Commissioner of Police, that measures should be in exact correspondence with the standard measures kept in the office of the Commissioner of Police, irrespective of any alteration that the measures may undergo by expansion or contraction from the influence of the weather, the more so, that as these measures are of hard wood, and carefully clamped with iron, the expansion and contraction must be almost imperceptible.

Endorsement from the Government Solicitor, dated 8th January 1863, No. 12.

Forwards the following opinion of the Advocate General:—

There is not (so far as I can discover) any Regulation, or Act, by which it was made the *personal* duty of the Collector of Bombay, or of any other Officer, or person, to stamp weights and measures. And it does not apppear to me, that there is any legal objection to the adoption of the proposal made by Mr. Oliver, of transferring the stamping of weights and measures from the officers of the Municipal Commissioners to the Officers of the Commissioner of Police.

2. From inquiries I have made at the Office of the Municipal Commissioners, I have been informed, that some years ago, (about 1853) the stamping of weights and measures was, as a matter of convenience, made over by the Collector of Bombay, under the directions of Government, to the Municipal Commissioners, and it is, I apprehend, as competent to Government now, as it was then (if it should so think fit) to transfer the stamping of weights and measures from the Municipal, to the Police Department.

Letter from the Collector of Municipal Taxes, dated 12th February 1863, No. 60.

Forwards a scale of stamping fees which are paid into the Municipal Fund for the general purposes of Municipal Repairs, Sanitary arrangements, &c. &c.

RESOLUTION.—Under the opinion expressed by the Advocate General, there appears to be no legal difficulty in the way of transferring the stamping of weights and measures from the Officers of the Municipal Commissioners to those of the Commissioner of Police, and the proposal of Mr. Oliver's 4th paragraph should be adopted.

2. The fees are small and should be allowed to be thrown into the Police Fund.

3. The petitioner to be referred to the Acting Commissioner of Police.

H. L. ANDERSON,
Chief Secretary to Government.

The Commissioners have resolved that a Copy of the resolution be sent to Mr. Fellows with a request that he will make arrangements, as soon as possible, for the transfer of the duty of stamping weights and Measures to the Commissioner of Police.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Matters for hearing before a single Judge this day.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

For Settlement of Issues.

98 Framjee Dossabhoy *vs.* Dossabhoy Dadabhoy.
132 Dewjee Dharsey and others *vs.* Mooljee Sooda and another.
215 Ruttonsey Tharoo *vs.* Heerjee Nanjee, &c.
216 Heeralall Tarrachund *vs.* Thackersey Dharsey.

For final disposal.

214 Husson Mahomed Frud *vs.* Crustnath Abbajee.

Plea Side Cause for trial.

43 Shreedhur Sewsunker *vs.* Anna Ramchunder.

S. COMPTON, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, 20th March 1863.

HIGH COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1863.

Third Day, Friday, 20th March, 1863.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE SIR J. ARNOULD, KT.)

HIS LORDSHIP having taken his seat on the bench precisely at ten o'clock, the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. THOMAS GINGER,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. H. B. Gough; M. Young; W. Read; R. Morgan; C. Mackinlay; J. A. Menesse; J. Thompson; J. Borges; Dossabhoy Ookerjee; Moroba Harichunderjee; and Narayen Morojee.

FORGING A CHARACTER.—Rama Luximon *alias* Hurree Peera, No. 25 of the calendar, was arraigned at the bar, on a charge of cheating by personation and of forging a certificate of character which he presented to Dr. R. T. Reid for the purpose of obtaining a coachman's place. Prisoner, in pleading guilty, alleged that the certificate belonged to his deceased uncle, and that in making use of it for himself he did not know it to be an offence. His Lordship, in passing sentence upon the prisoner, said that it was necessary to convince him and others that this was a crime and that that crime must be punished severely, for, there were few things more dangerous to a master than to employ a coachman who may probably be entirely ignorant of the art of driving. The sentence was that the prisoner be kept in rigorous imprisonment for twelve months' in the County Jail.

THEFT.—Sumjavun Oodun, No. 31 of the calendar, pleaded guilty to an indictment for theft. His Lordship in passing sentence said that the prisoner was a muccadum of hamals in the employ of Mr. Soojavodin Tyebjee, and that being in this responsible position he had robbed his master of a considerable amount of money. In all cases of robbery by servants the Court inflicts a more severe punishment than in ordinary cases of theft by strangers, because in the former there is a breach of confidence reposed in the servant by the master.

THEFT.—Keesa Purdhan, No. 34 of the calendar, pleaded guilty to an indictment for theft. His Lordship, in passing sentence, observed that the prisoner appeared from the Jail records to have been pursuing this system of robbery for a long period of years, having been four times in the County Jail, and twice in the House of Correction. It was necessary to put an end to this career of the prisoner, and the sentence upon him therefore was that he be transported for seven years.

THEFT IN A DWELLING-HOUSE.—Jaitha Dyal, No. 35, of the calendar, pleaded guilty to a charge of theft in a dwelling-house, and was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

FORGERY.—Nurrotumdass Lalbhye, a respectable-looking Banian, aged about sixty years, pleaded not guilty to an indictment for using as genuine a forged document.

Pitamberdass Luckmeedass deposed that he was cashier in the firm of Haridass Purshotumdass. On the 26th November last prisoner came to the witness's shop and offered him a currency note asking Rs. 100 in change. The note purported to be for Rs 100, but witness examined it and found it to be forged. Witness was led to the minute examination of the note, from the fact of there being many forged notes in circulation in the town. Witness also had it examined by his neighbour Canjee who pronounced it to be a forgery. As soon as the note was handed back to the prisoner, Canjee seized the prisoner and gave him in charge of the police.

Canjee Shamjee a shroff, said that he saw the prisoner bring a currency note to the prosecutor's shop. The note when examined was found to be a forged one. It appeared originally to be a ten rupee note and forged into a hundred rupee note. On being told that it was a forged document, prisoner became confused. Witness seized him, but offered to let him go if he (prisoner) paid Rs. 25 as charitable donation. Prisoner promised to pay the sum and then went home, leaving the note behind with the prosecutor. Witness reported the circumstance to the police, and directly proceeded with a policeman to the house of the prisoner. He went into the house alone, leaving the policeman outside in the street. Prisoner then having no money, offered some clothes as charitable donation which witness took, and immediately afterwards called in the policeman and gave prisoner in charge.

The policeman corroborated the evidence of the last witness.

Dinshaw Nesserwanjee, a clerk in the Bank of Bombay, proved that the note produced in Court purporting to be for Rs. 100 was a forged note; it was originally a note for Rs. 10, as was shewn by the water mark. Such forged notes are very common now.

Prisoner alleged that the charge was trumped up against him.

His Lordship in summing up the evidence to the Jury explained the law of the case that where a man has a forged document in his possession and attempts to pass it, the presumption is against him, unless he satisfactorily accounts for the possession of the document, and shews that he had no intention of using it as a genuine document. It was for the Jury to say from the evidence whether the prisoner used the document as genuine, knowing it to be forged.

The Jury having returned a verdict of guilty, His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to five years' rigorous imprisonment in the County Jail.

THEFT IN A DWELLING-HOUSE.—Husson Ibrahim, No. 13 of the calendar, was arraigned on an indictment for theft in a dwelling-house. Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

It appeared that the prosecutor Shaik Mahomed is a butler in the service of Mr. Westropp, and resides in the Gogaree Moolla Street. On the 23rd September last he left his house to go to sleep at his master's bungalow, and on the following day his wife and children also left home and went to Colaba, after having secured the door with a padlock. On the 26th, the prosecutor's son returned home and found the room had been broken open, and the furniture lying scattered about on the ground. He missed several articles of wearing apparel and some gold ornaments. Information was given to the police, but no trace of the robbery was discovered until the 26th January when the prosecutor's son observed the Cazee going along the street with a shawl coat on his shoulders; he recognised the coat as his father's property and challenged the Cazee to account for its possession. The Cazee pointed out a Marwaree pawn-broker from whom he had bought the coat. The Marwaree on being questioned by the police produced a shawl, which together with the coat, had been sold to him by the prisoner. On further enquiries another Marwaree was pointed out who produced a pair of gold bangles which were sold to him by the prisoner and which prosecutor identified as his property, prisoner was then taken in custody.

In his defence, prisoner stated that the articles belonged to his father and that he had sold them for the purpose of defraying the funeral expenses of his father.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty on the second count of receiving stolen property.

His Lordship said the prisoner appeared from the Jail records to be an old offender, having been twice in Jail, and the sentence therefore was that he be transported for seven years.

THEFT.—Dyal Purshotum, Hurkesson Ramdass, and Gunga woman, No. 14 of the calendar, severally pleaded not guilty to a charge of theft.

From the evidence it appeared that the prosecutor Sadanund Shreecrustnajee, who is a merchant, had a warehouse of piece goods in Funnuswaddy Lane. On the 18th November last he had seen the bales of cloth safe in the warehouse, the doors of which he secured with a padlock. On the 12th December he had occasion to go to the warehouse, and he found the padlock upon the door open. On counting the bales he missed one containing one hundred pieces of T Cloth of the aggregate value of Rs. 600. From information received from a courtezan living in the same lane, suspicions were roused against the prisoners. This courtezan lived in a house opposite that of the prisoner Gunga who was the kept mistress of the prisoner Dyal. She was in the habit of visiting Gunga and on several occasions she saw the prisoners making up bundles of pieces like those of T. Cloth (produced before the Court) in Gunga's room and removing them to some other place. The prisoners were apprehended, and on furthur enquiries, the Police discovered a Bhattia named Mooljee Madowjee who produced fifty pieces of T. Cloth sold to him by the prisoners for Rs. 200. A piece of the same kind was found in the house of the prisoner Hurkesson. Prosecutor recognised the pieces by a mark in red letters "Watson, Bogle & Co."

The jury after retiring for about ten minutes returned with a verdict of guilty on the second count of receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen.

His Lordship sentenced Dyal, who had once been previously convicted of a similar offence, to two years' rigorous imprisonment; Hurkesson, who had been several times in jail, to seven years' transportation; and Gunga to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

[The prosecutor, Mr. Sadanund Shreecrustnajee, when called into the witness-box, objected to take off his shoes (he having stockings and English shoes on) for the purpose of being sworn on the Gheta or sacred book. His Lordship allowed the witness to have his own way, and he accordingly took the oaths while having the shoes on.]

AFTERNOON JURY.

MR. HENRY BEADLE,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. M. W. Wynne; D. Lauchlan; W. R. Mitchell; C. White; M. Pryer; H. Hannah; J. H. Blakeman; V. De Esperanza; Rustomjee Ardaseer; Bapoo Josey; and Goolam Mahomed.

CHEATING.—Syed Cassum Hoosein, No. 17 of the calendar, was arraigned at the bar on an indictment for cheating one Morarjee Megjee. Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The prosecutor is a watchmaker keeping a shop at Bhendy Bazar. On the morning of the 23rd January prisoner called at the shop and asked for some watches which he said he wanted to buy. Watches were shewn to him, and he selected two silver ones with chains for which the price was agreed at Rs. 75. Prisoner then said that he would shew them to his father at home, and would buy them if they were approved of, otherwise he would return them. Prosecutor then sent his servant to go with the prisoner to fetch back the watches or the price. Prisoner and the servant then left the shop together and after they had proceeded to a short distance, the prisoner stopped at the end of a lane and entered into conversation with a Mahomedan. As the servant's attention was engaged in setting his watch, the prisoner disappeared in the lane, and was not seen again until two or three days afterwards when he was apprehended upon a Magistrates' warrant. The watches were produced to the police by a Borah to whom they were given by the prisoner for the purpose of pawning them with a Marwaree.

Prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment in the County jail.

THEFT.—Rutton woman, No. 41 of the calendar, was charged with theft in a building used as a human dwelling. Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Prosecutor and the prisoner are both Hindoo mendicants, and the former resided in a house near the Bazar gate. On the morning of the 14th instant prosecutor went out, having secured the door of his room with a padlock. When he returned home about three o'clock in the afternoon, he found the door open, and on looking into the box containing the money, he missed two bags, one containing forty-nine rupees in silver, and the other containing copper pice. At the same time the prisoner was brought up to him by a policeman, who, it appeared, had seen her coming out of the house with a bundle under her arm. The policeman having had suspicions against the woman, challenged her, and discovered that the bundle contained two bags of money. She was arrested, and the prosecutor identified the bags as his property.

The jury, evidently disbelieving the evidence of the policeman, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was accordingly discharged.

IN the course of the day, the Grand Jury returned true bills in cases Nos. 11, 26, 28, 29, 30, 33, 36, 45, and 46, and also in the Khoja conspiracy case for which a private indictment had been filed against the defendants Alla Ruckin Soomar and several others. The Grand Jury threw out the bill in case No. 6. in which Thomas Kealy of the B. B. and C. I. Railway was committed by Mr. Hogg, Third Assistant Magistrate of Broach, for rashly and without any lawful excuse ordering a goods waggon to be shunted from the goods siding towards the main lines.

MR. SCOBLE, instructed by Mr. Macfarlane, applied to His Lordship for a bench warrant against the eighteen defendants in the Khoja conspiracy case in order that proper securities might be taken for their appearance in Court for trial.

Mr. Bayley, instructed by Mr. Verral, opposed the application, stating that no such process was needed, inasmuch as the defendants were all very respectable men, being the leading members of their caste, and they would be present whenever required by the Court. The Court having a discretionary power can do away with such a process, especially where the charge related merely to a caste dispute and where the parties charged being respectable people gave a verbal undertaking for their appearance.

His Lordship refused the application, remarking that there was no necessity for a bench warrant at the present stage of the proceedings.

The Court then adjourned at 5-20 p.m.

POONA.

IT is rumoured here that the Brahmin Fouzdar of Khandalla, who was concerned in the late affray, is to be removed from his appointment, and another person to be appointed Fouzdar, but not of the Brahmin caste. We are told that the late Lord Elphinstone, when Governor of Bombay, had resolved not to place a Brahmin in the appointment of Fouzdar at Khandalla; though this resolution, if made, must have been set aside unnoticed when the present Brahmin holder of the office was appointed.—*Observer, March* 19.

THE KHANDALLA AFFRAY.

(*From the Englishman, March* 11.)

AFTER the usual wearying routine the Khandalla affray case is over, and the native rioters, in the shape of policemen who considered it a part of their duty to beat English officers who were guilty of no offence, have received each a modicum of punishment in sundry periods of imprisonment as specified in the judgment published in our extract columns. With the evidence in the case before us we can only say that the men have got off a great deal too easily. Tempering justice with mercy is all very well as an abstract principle, but to extend even comparative mercy to men, who, when supposed to be officers of the peace, beat with staves and wound with bayonet thrusts, English officers, is, even politically speaking, an act of great folly. Fashionable as conciliation may be in the year 1863, it will never do to allow the prestige formerly attached to the name of Englishman to be degraded. Let ruffianism in a European be punished as severely as ruffianism in a native, no matter who the offender may be. And that it is so punished there is ample proof on record. But if we would retain the respect with which we have hitherto been regarded by the people of the land which we have made our own, we must have no wanton attacks on English officers or insults to the uniform of the Queen's services. In this Khandalla affair the outrage is certainly a most wanton one, looking only at the evidence adduced. Three officers of the 103rd and a civil engineer pass through Khandalla and are asked to interfere on behalf of some syces who were taking down to Bombay horses belonging to the 95th regiment, about to embark for Aden. These syces had committed the unpardonable offence of drinking out of a tank to which Government allowed free access to all classes; from which privilege, however, the Foujdar, or Native Police officer, had seen fit to debar certain sects called Mahars and Mangs. To one of these sects these syces belonged, and when, therefore, they drank out of the tank, they were at once arrested. On being appealed to by these men the officers went to the *thannah* and explained the circumstances and demanded, in civil terms, the release of the men; adding that unless the horses were at once sent by train to Bombay their owners would have to sail without them. The interference of a European on the part of a low caste man was not, however, to be borne with, and one of the native policemen during the altercation struck one of the officers on the head. A row, of course, followed, blows were freely given with staves, and even bayonets were used, till at last the officers were overpowered and dragged away. The case was brought before the Civil Court and the results are now known to the public. A man some short time ago spat in a soldier's face and got, if we remember, a week's imprisonment on a revised sentence; and now three officers are nearly beaten to death and their assailants get what? A few months' imprisonment, which they will rather like than otherwise. One man certainly gets hard labor attached to his sentence, but then he is a carrier, not a policeman. No wonder when such things take place that there is some difficulty in keeping the troops quiet in their barracks. This is now the fourth case of outrage on the British uniform within as many months, and it is high time such outrages ceased, for their repetition too clearly evinces that moderation in the sentence is misunderstood by those towards whom it is extended. We would make no pampered Prætorians of our soldiers, but they fight hard for us in war time and we should see justice done to them when the hour of danger is over. Let the man who, by any act of his own, disgraces the uniform he wears, be punished signally and severely, but while so punishing, it all the more becomes the government of India to see that any insult offered to the uniform of the Empress of India be openly and adequately avenged. Four times recently have the Natives wantonly outraged that uniform, and that the punishment in these cases was not sufficient is proved by the occurrence of the fourth. They have been taught to respect the red color in war time, and if that respect be not willingly accorded during peace, it must be compelled.

A DELHI WIT'S NOTIONS OF SIR CHARLES WOOD AND HIS AMALGAMATION SCHEMES.

(*From the Delhi Gazette, March* 14.)

As so much interest was excited about the discussion in Parliament on Indian affairs at the commencement of the session, and every one was anxious to know what reply Sir Charles Wood would have to make to the searching questions to be put to him regarding the great Indian subject, 'the Amalgamation of the Army' we have been at the pains to procure a special report by very exceedingly special telegrams of the debate, which we have now the pleasure to lay before our readers.

"HOUSE OF COMMONS, *February 20th.*—Colonel Sykes moved for a committee to investigate the mode in which the Amalgamation of the Indian Army had been carried out, and the claims of officers of the old Indian Service dealt with.

After some unimportant debating Sir Charles Wood rose and said, "He hoped the House would pause before voting for the motion of the honorable and gallant member. The subject was one encompassed with grave difficulties, and he felt sure that the House would be ready to acknowledge that no good purpose would be gained by reopening discussion on this head. He would deal frankly with the House, and he trusted the House would deal frankly with him. It was unfortunately the custom, a time-honoured custom in the House that whenever an Indian subject come on for debate, honourable members invariably left their seats, and the House was counted out. The present was an important occasion, because it was undeniably the last time that the threadbare subject of the amalgamation, and the reputed claims of Indian officers would be brought before the House. He had taken especial care on this occasion to go to the bottom of the whole subject, and he would not be trespassing too much on the patience of honourable members if he requested them on the present occasion to keep their seats and hear him out, so that the whole subject might be disposed of for good and all. He would make himself intelligible to honourable members, and explain exactly how the case stood, and he felt sure that the House would be unanimous in expressing its opinion that no good purpose would be answered by the motion of his honourable and gallant friend. (Hear, Hear.)

He would now proceed to explain briefly how the case stood with regard to the Amalgamation, and the claims of Indian officers.

The constitution of the Indian Army was not understood by honorable members generally. (No, No.)

Sir C. Wood His honourable and gallant friend knew nothing about the Indian army as it was. The Army his honourable and gallant friend referred to when he spoke of the Indian Army was not the Indian Army of the present day. (Hear, Hear.) His honourable and gallant friend lived in the past, they had to deal with the present. If the House would give its attention for a very short time he would explain briefly what the constitution of that army was which they had been called on to amalgamate.

It differed *in toto* from Her Majesty's Army. He would set aside at once that class of officers who had elected for general service as it was those only had elected for general service who had served with European soldiers, and who were therefore in a different category altogether from the bulk of the army. They, the bulk of the Indian Army consisted of Native officers. (No, No from Colonel Sykes.) He meant of course English officers by birth, but native by education. They were attached to native corps on first proceeding to India, and ever afterwards associated entirely with native soldiers. They studied and adopted the customs and habits of the natives, and identified themselves as much as possible with them. Hence, and hence only arose the difficulties of the amalgamation. These officers were divided into two classes, the staff and regimental. The staff consisted of those who were attached to the Commissariat, Quarter Master General's, Adjutant General's departments, and others, on joining which their names were for good and all, removed from the regimental lists, so that although they gained by the possession of staff appointments and good allowances, their juniors reaped the advantage of promotion in their vacancies. There was yet another class—that of military officers who were elected for civil employ. In this line there was much room for distinction, and he need not remind the House of those names "familiar as household words"—names of men who had earned distinction in this line. The different grades of civil employ were denominated *Kazanchi*—there were *Kazanchies* of the third, second, and first class. The latter the first class were promoted to Deputy Collectors, thence to Collectors, and thence to Sudder Ameens—a few, a very few had distinguished themselves so prominently as to reap the reward of their talents and labour, in promotion to the senior grade of all which was the Principal Sudder Ameen. He need hardly pause to mention names well-known to fame, of military men who had reached this high distinction. There was Sir Herbert Edwardes (tremendous cheering) and Sir Frederick Cooper deservedly selected by that House, and the Sovereign, for the highest honours the country and the Sovereign could bestow. He would point too to Sir Robert Montgomery as another instance of a man working his way from an ensign to the proud position he now filled.

(A voice, "What is it?)

He would now proceed to explain to the House the position of the regimental officers.

These were necessarily of various grades, they were called Havildars, Jemadars, and Subadars, corresponding with the rank of Lieutenants, Captains, and Majors. The Subadar Bahadoor ranked with the Lieutenant Colonel and Subadar Bahadoor Jee with that of Colonel. It was not usual to promote Indian officers beyond this rank, but it was occasionally done for peculiar merit or distinguished service. He would instance Sir Frederick Halliday, Sir Robert Napier, Sir John Peter Grant, and Colonel Durand as instances to show that the merits of this distinguished class were not allowed to pass unrecognised. (Cheers.)

Colonel Sykes begged to say he thought his honoured friend was mistaken.

(No, No—order)

Sir Charles Wood would now have to trouble the House with a few dry statistical details, but he begged the indulgence of the house, and promised to be brief. Every officer on joining the army subscribed to what were called the Orphan and Military funds. These funds varied slightly in the different presidencies, but he would deal with the Bengal Presidency as affording a fair example to the whole. An officer on joining then he would suppose remained five years an Ensign, ten years a Jemadar, ten years a Subadar, five years a Subadar Bahadoor, and ten years a Subadar Bahadoor Jee. Now in this time he would have paid to the Orphan Fund three hundred Sicca rupees, plus seven hundred and fifty, plus twelve hundred, plus nine hundred, plus two thousand four hundred, and in the Military fund, Sicca rupees six hundred, plus one thousand four hundred and forty, plus two thousand four hundred, plus two thousand one hundred, plus five thousand four hundred, or a total of seventeen thousand one hundred and ninety sicca rupees.

The House would be careful to observe they were sicca rupees, and sicca only. This was important, because it added very materially to the extraordinary difficulties that had to be overcome in effecting the amalgamation, because no one knew exactly what sicca rupees were. He had made careful enquiries at the India House, but without avail. And he would here pause to remark how great a loss the country had sustained in Lord Canning, who, it was generally believed would have been able had he lived to have thrown some satisfactory light on the subject, and place the House in possession of most valuable information regarding it.

The House would now see a few of the main difficulties that he and his indefatigable colleagues had to meet in dealing with the amalgamation. They had to balance all these contending claims, both those he had enumerated, and many others, and adjust each one in such a way that it had no injurious effect upon another. The whole of the amalgamation orders as they were called collectively, were published and had been laid on the table of the House together with the catchetical formula which had, he might say grown into existence, during the period that the details of the amalgamation were being carried out, when he kept up a sort of running game of cross-questions, and crooked answers with the local Government for about two years.

The House was now in possession of sufficient information to enable it to judge whether it could have been possible to devise any other scheme than that which had been carried out, sufficiently comprehensive and complete to meet all these conflicting claims and difficulties.—(Hear, Hear.)

The outlines of that scheme he would briefly recapitulate, though he believed they were already known to that House. The service was divided into three branches and officers under certain restrictions had their option and the power of electing for either one of the three. There was the Staff Corps whose name explained itself. There was the General Service which meant all kinds of service—an officer electing for General Service would be eligible to serve in any arm cavalry, infantry, artillery or engineers, and there was thirdly the local. This branch consisted generally of that very large class of officers who having formed connections with the country, which it was impossible for them to break, were unwilling to leave the soil to which they had become attached by family ties. He could best explain the constitution of this branch of the service by calling it a Militia, and he hoped that in course of years the "locals" would prove one of the greatest safeguards of the empire, a sort of middle class between the natives and their conquerors, attached to the soil and yet from education, tradition and predilection, animated with the spirit of loyalty towards the British Crown. They would he was sure enlarge extensively the *Chabootras* of their estates, and cultivate their *Bungalows*—a course which could not but contribute to their own welfare and the stability and prosperity of British India.

(Hear, Hear.)

He would now proceed to deal with the Medical Amalgamation. A good deal of delay he regretted to say had taken place in carring out that part of the scheme.

As early as 1860, the Apothecaries Hall, at his request drew out a scheme for the amalgamation of the two services. It was sent to India, but on examination there it was found, that the only points disposed of had been the supply of Medical stores from England in supercession of the country stores, and medicines which were very inferior. His lamented friend Lord Canning then at his request drew out another scheme. This was reported on by all the Stewards and Medical Store-keepers, who, as he should presently explain to the House, where at the head of this department, and sent to England. Reference to India on one or two points was again necessary, and a counter reference to England arose out of the former. After passing eight times backwards and forwards between Calcutta and London, his lamented friend Lord Canning said, as he was about to leave India, he would bring the Medical Amalgamation in his box. On the decease of that nobleman search was made for the despatch, but it was no where to be found, and Lord Elgin's Government was addressed on the subject. Lord Elgin wrote to say that the despatch referred to was not in the office in Calcutta. He was desired in a subsequent despatch from home, to institute further enquiries, when His Excellency again wrote to say, using very forcible official language, "that he would be damned if there was any Medical Amalgamation Despatch in India at all." Under these very peculiar circumstances, and taking into consideration the alternative alluded to by His Excellency he desired a strict search to be made in the Secretary of State's office, and the House would he was sure, congratulate him on having been successful. The despatch was in his office, where it had evidently been all the time. This satisfactory result was immediately followed up by a subsequent despatch, in which he desired His Excellency to carry the scheme into effect as soon as it reached him. An extraordinary fatality seems to have attended this despatch from the first: for by the time it was ready to go back to India, it had increased to such an enormous size, that he regretted to say, the box containing it had broken through the bottom of the mail van going across Egypt. As soon as the loss was discovered diligent enquiries were set on foot, and it was found that a party of Arabs had, after the train had passed, picked it up and taken and thrown it into M. Lessep's canal. It was in progress of being recovered when he last heard, and was no doubt now on its way. The purport of that scheme he would briefly mention for the satisfaction of the House.

The Indian Medical Service was a service of regular gradation; men entered it, much as they do the profession in England, first of all as hospital apprentices from which subordinate position they rose gradually by regular gradation to be Sub-Assistant, Assistant and full Surgeons, Surgeon Majors, Deputy Inspectors, Inspectors, Medical Store-keepers, and finally Stewards. The constitution of the Indian Medical Service it would be plain to the House did therefore differ from that of the Royal service, which service he would here remark was rapidly becoming extinct from the few candidates for commission, that came forward. He was not altogether certain that it would be a great loss to the country when it was extinct. Nature would then have a chance, and he thought it was a great thing that nature should have a chance sometimes, which was what she never got and never would get, under the present system. But this was a digression. The Medical Amalgamation had been carried out in such a way as to leave the claims of no particular branch of the service unadjusted. Especial care had been taken to protect the interests of the Medical Officers of the Old Indian service. A provision was made by which these officers could after twelve years' service, enter the royal service as Junior Assistant Surgeons when they would rise by seniority, and merit in accordance with the established rules of the service into which they were adopted, and not only that but they would be allowed to count their previous ten years service toward pension. (Hear Hear.)

The whole papers, minutes, despatches, circulars, orders, questions and answers were most complete, and voluminous: they extended to upwards of two thousand folio pages, and he felt sure that every member of that House had mastered the details before taking his seat that night. He would therefore not detain the House further, but he felt sure he had the confidence of that House, and before sitting down he would again repeat the question, would the motion of his honourable and gallant friend go any way towards throwing additional light, or affording additional information on a subject that was so abundantly clear? (Great cheering.)

After a few desultory remarks from Colonel Sykes and Colonel Gilpin which were inaudible to the reporter the House divided, ayes 2, noes 253.

THE NEW PASHA OF EGYPT.

(*From the Times, February* 5.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALEXANDRIA, *Jan.* 26.

I HAVE been a witness in this country to the end of more than one of its rulers, and there was nothing, therefore, to surprise me in the fact that, whether on the part of the Government or on that of the people, there was no attempt in any shape to make the slightest demonstration of respect for the memory of the late Viceroy. "It is the custom of the country" is the answer given to wondering strangers, and I must confess that I can offer no better explanation. The Viceroy of Egypt lives in a state of luxury and magnificence scarcely surpassed at any Court in the world, but, on the other hand, it is no exaggeration to say that the poorest of his subjects is followed to the grave with greater appearance of decorum. Between the moment of death and that of rejoicing for the accession of a new ruler there is no interval of mourning. The Court of the deceased Viceroy is then and there broken up, and all turn their backs upon the body literally before it is cold, intent upon nothing but to be among the earliest to offer their congratulations to his successor. The funeral is, meanwhile, left to be conducted as it may, and the ceremony is remarkable for nothing but its poverty and its precipitate haste. And thus also it has been in the case of Said Pasha. As I have already remarked, it is the custom of the country, but it is a custom that jars upon the feelings of a stranger. Even while admitting that the late Viceroy's character was far from being exempt from faults, yet one feels that his good qualities were equally real, and at least equally deserving of being borne in remembrance. Said Pasha's faults proceeded chiefly from too great an easiness of disposition, and, as Sir Henry Bulwer stated in his late speech upon Egyptian affairs, from the possession of an ardent imagination, too ready to be captivated by great projects, without always due consideration of their cost and of their utility. On many points the late Viceroy's administration will compare unfavourably with that of his predecessor Abbas Pasha, but in one respect too much credit can hardly be given to him, that he has been the first of his family consistently and uniformly to abstain from all interference with the freedom of commerce and of agriculture, a thing which has to a material extent contributed to the growing prosperity of the country.

Of the excellence of the programme which Ismail Pasha has traced to himself I need say nothing. I believe his Highness to be sincerely desirous of using his power for the promotion of the country's welfare, and if his intentions are carried out in their integrity, Egypt, besides advancing in civilization, will unquestionably rise to a state of prosperity that may justly render her the envy of the world.

I may add that his Highness has already given a practical proof of his appreciation and of his solicitude for the want of the country. The railway stations in the interior are encumbered with cotton and other produce, for which the means of transport are insufficient. His Highness has already announced his intention of having the double line of railway at once completed, and, meanwhile, he has ordered every available steamer to be forthwith employed for the purpose of assistin in transporting produce to Alexandria.

Nubar Bey has been appointed by his Highness to carry to Constantinople the official notice of Said Pasha's death. According to the established routine this will be followed by an invitation to Constantinople, where Ismail Pasha will be formally invested by the Sultan with the Viceroyalty of Egypt.

Upon the subject of the Suez Canal Ismail Pasha has observed the most perfect reserve. What his sentiments were before he came to power are well-known. His Highness never scrupled to express his strong disapprobation both of the scheme itself and of the policy into which his uncle was unfortunately misled in his dealings with the Company. The French Consul-General is severely blamed for having already endeavoured to extract from the new ruler of Egypt a promise that the support of the Government would be continued to the undertaking. Ismail Pasha wisely refused, in the most explicit manner, to permit that he should, as he expressed it, be made to compromise himself even by a premature statement of opinion on the subject. I may add that M. de Beauval is hardly less blamed, both by the public in general and by the partisans of the Canal scheme, for having, at the end of the Viceroy's speech, most unnecessarily and injudiciously stepped forward to disclaim, on behalf of his Government, the wish to see a continuation in Egypt of the system of *corvees* in connexion with the Suez Canal works. Ismail Pasha's answer was simply to the effect that he felt quite sure of it.

NEWSPAPERS AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF WAR.

(*From the Economist, Jan.* 31.)

A CURIOUS and at the present time a very interesting question has been raised this week, both by a Tory and an Ultra Liberal contemporary, with regard to the function of the Newspaper Press in time of war. It has arisen on a matter of rather private concern,—the publication of a private letter written by the Editor of the *Times*, Mr. John Delane, to the late Admiral Sir Charles Napier when in command of our Baltic fleet during the Crimean war. That letter was written in answer to letters from the Admiral, and its drift was to urge, or threaten, if any one so chooses to call it, Sir Charles with loss of public confidence, and no doubt, incidentally with the loss of the powerful support of the *Times*, if he did not do something of more moment in the Baltic than the reduction of Bomarsund. The letter no doubt was something of the nature of a despatch, and had it been an uncalled-for intrusion of unprofessional counsel into Sir Charles Napier's management of the fleet, nothing could be said in favour of its good taste. Indeed, as it is there are sentences in it more like a forecast of *Times*, denunciation than a private letter to a friend. But it was not at least an intrusion. It was confessedly an answer to two letters of Sir Charles Napier's, no doubt intended to keep up his amicable relations with the most powerful of all influences then acting on public opinion, and it cannot, therefore, be regarded as any impertinent medling with professional duties. If it would ever have been right for the *Times* to criticise naval operations at all,—still more, if it were likely soon to become the duty of the Editor to do so,—there was no impertinence, there was nothing but frankness in giving Sir Charles Napier a private warning of the coming storm, and of the only way by which to evade it. What would Sir Charles Napier fairly have thought of the man who should have suppressed in his private correspondence every hint of the impression daily growing strong upon him, that it would soon become his duty to speak of him in public as unequal to his work? Nothing can be clearer than that, if the *Times* were likely to be justified *at all* in criticising Sir Charles Napier's conduct, the private forewarning of such a possibility was not only justified but almost demanded by the relation between the two men.

It may be very plausibly argued, however, as it is in fact argued, that public journals are going out of their line of duty altogether when they recommend any special policy of a naval or military description. They are bringing, it is said, a false and distracting motive to bear on the mind of an officer who is already pledged to do his best to execute the commission with which he is charged. Public opinion, it is affirmed, may designate from among many men the one whose former achievements have gained him the greatest share of public confidence; but, this being once done, it ought to repose full confidence in him till such time as proved incapacity may necessitate his removal. To interfere with his actual administrative responsibility in the mean time, is to break down the only guarantee we have for good naval and military men at all,—the guarantee that they will absolutely follow their own best discretion. To confuse that discretion with considerations which affect not what it is right to do, but what pain and annoyance popular opinion will cause if that which is right is not also satisfactory to the mob, is, it is asserted, wilfully to sacrifice a great part of the security for able administration,—since many a man would do well with a single view to doing well, who might be easily led astray by the hubub of popular pressure.

This is all true so far as it goes. It is at all events quite true that no good officer will permit the wish of a multitude to goad him into a situation which he believes to be really disastrous to his country. But it is also quite true that the knowledge how public feeling is setting is a condition of action that it is not at all wise for a general or an admiral to neglect. Of course it is likely enough that in given great crises it may be such an officer's duty to defy public opinion for a very long period, as Wellington did in the Peninsula. The officer who would not prefer resignation to following the mistaken dictation of a crowd would not be worthy of much confidence. But it does not follow from this that it is undesirable for a commander to know what public opinion does wish, and the grounds on which it is formed. In every free nation, the people themselves vote the price of a war, and cannot but therefore be consulted as to their views, and those views cannot but be partly at least regarded in the plan of military administration, if there is to be any chance of persuading them heartily to support their commanders. Such a commander, therefore, ought always to be enough of a politician to appreciate the importance of satisfying a popular wish when it can be done safely. The military or naval plan of a war may be in itself less scientific and perfect than it might be, and yet it may be far better if it be one which will completely ensure strong political and popular support, than a more perfect plan that does not do so. In every modern war the political and military elements are almost indissolubly blended. It is needful for a good commander often to sacrifice something in science in order to strengthen his political "base of operations:" and the man who thinks only of science will be beaten in the long run by the man who thinks also in a subordinate degree of popular wishes and expectations. Though it is quite possible, for instance, that both General M'Clellan and General Burnside have yielded too much to the pressure of an exacting democracy,—it is also very possible that, things being as they are, they might have done worse for the fortunes of the war by refusing to acquiesce. The defeat at Fredericksburg was disastrous; but it might easily have been, though we do not pretend to say that it would have been, more disastrous yet to linger idle longer on the Rappahannock, and so impress the people with the notion that it was rather faint heart than inadequate strength which held the army back. What Wellington with an aristocracy between him and the people could afford to do, it is not at all so certain that General Burnside, without such a "buffer" between him and the people, could afford to do.

But this is not the real strength of the case. We will conceive that a commander ought to give but little weight to the political motive we have suggested, which it is rather the business of the civil Government by which he is employed to weigh than his own. It becomes his duty indeed to act even against his own judgment, when left without any discretion in the matter and when his resignation is not accepted; and if he then fail the responsibility is not his. Perhaps he ought not himself to give even the least weight to a political motive not forced upon him by his superiors. Suppose we concede this. Still we contend that one of the most powerful stimulants you can apply to the military or naval *imagination* even of a prompt man, is that eagerness of a great people which, though it may not come into council with more formal deliberative considerations, is still present vividly to the mind and a current underlying all thought. It is a new and enormous magnetising power,—that consciousness of a great popular will urging on your own,—and though it may be merely a *danger* so far as it guides the judgment,—yet in its effect on the will, on the nerves, on the imagination, on the whole intellectual strength of a great commander, it may be almost invaluable.

It is not merely in counselling appointments and demanding recalls that the Newspaper Press of a country usefully expresses the drift of public conviction; it is also in stimulating (unconsciously perhaps to *them*) the half-nerved purposes of too cautious commanders. We sometimes say truly enough that the Americans have not done nearly as much as they might in this way by their Government. They have left it almost listlessly to its own discretion, and not given it nearly enough popular impulse to energetic action. What is true of a Government, must be also in some measure true of military commanders,—at least quite true *enough* to render it a service to them to keep them well informed of the real drift of opinion at home. No doubt there is the great danger that an ignorant people's suggestions may take far too strong an effect on a weak head; still the opposite danger is quite as great, and for a self-restrained people probably much greater,—that a general may cease to feel the eager spirit of his nation living in him, if once it should be regarded as a canon of public duty to refrain altogether from applying the spur of popular impatience to commanders in the field.

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SIR CHARLES LYELL ON THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN ON THE EARTH.

(From the London Athenæum, Feb. 14.)

The Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man, with Remarks on Theories of the Origin of Species by Variation. By Sir Charles Lyell. Illustrated by Woodcuts. (Murray.)

SEVERAL years ago a geologist ventured to hint that man was older than 6,000 years; the hints of that daring student have become the theory of many. Sir Charles Lyell's volume is an elaborate assault on the popular chronology, bringing the matter to this issue: either the scientific or the popular chronology must be wrong. The difference is not that of a few years or a few centuries, but one of thousands of years, possibly thousands of centuries. It is as well to begin with broad results, though Sir C. Lyell is cautious in bringing them to the front.

The question turns upon the amount of evidence and the correctness of the geological interpretations of it. If the evidence be scanty, or if its interpretation be fanciful, the popular chronology may be still defended: if it be abundant and well established, if the proofs be impregnable and the ordering of them unimpeachable, then the world must yield assent to them, however reluctant it may be to abandon a long-received view.

All the evidence which has come to light has been marshalled in this volume, where the most is made of it. It has here been commingled with a large mass of materials possessing little direct bearing upon the question at issue. The work is, in truth, a large treatise on Post-Tertiary Geology, having the date of the advent of man in view, but often hiding it by the interposition of rocks and formations and phenomena, which might have been much more briefly treated. Man himself is sometimes buried under piles of glaciers, erratic blocks, drifts, sands and sections. In fact, the volume appears to have been written to the subject rather than to have grown out of it. A great name has been employed to grace a great book, which certainly is acceptable to all who study geology; but no geologist will conceive that the evidences of the antiquity of man at present extend to 506 full pages. So large a structure of miscellaneous and sometimes heterogeneous materials occasionally seems to be defective in unity of design and in constructive symmetry.

Adverting as briefly as possible to the most significant of the evidences for human antiquity here collected, we observe that the occurrence of human bones with those of extinct animals in certain caves has been regarded as one of the strongest indications of man's great antiquity. Formerly it was concluded that the human bones and those of the animals with which they were intermixed, were not coeval. It was not imagined that men and mammoths were contemporaries. Of late years, however, convincing proofs have been obtained that remains of mammoths occur in undisturbed alluvium, so imbedded with works of human art, and sometimes with human bones, as to admit of no doubt that man and mammoths co-existed. The details of such evidence fill several pages in the present volume. Several Belgian caves were carefully examined by Dr. Schmerling in 1833. In one, at Engis, near Liege, he disinterred the remains of at least three human beings, and the skull of one of these was imbedded by the side of a mammoth's tooth. Another skull was buried five feet deep in a conglomerate in which the tooth of a rhinoceros, several bones of a horse and some of the reindeer occurred. In another cavern on the right bank of the Meuse, numerous bones of the extremities of at least three human beings were intermingled with bones of extinct animals. Generally amongst these caverns, wherever human bones occurred, they were met with at all depths in the cave-mud and gravel, sometimes above and sometimes below those of the cave-bear, elephant, rhinoceros and hyena.

In 1860, Prof. Malaise extracted from a similar deposit in one of these caves, at the depth of two feet below the crust of stalagmite, three fragments of a human skull and two perfect lower jaws with teeth, all so associated with and so similar in condition to the bones of bears, large thick-skinned animals and ruminants, as to leave no doubt in his mind that man was contemporary with those animals.

In 1857, a fossil human skeleton was found in a cave in the Neanderthal Valley, near Dusseldorf. Probably the skeleton was complete, but only the larger bones were preserved by the discovering workmen. This human being was of the same, or perhaps of a more recent geological age than those whose remains were found by Dr. Schmerling in the caverns near Liege. The skull of this individual is remarkably ape-like, and its human connexion was once doubted. Some experienced zoologists, however, have pronounced in favour of its humanity, and one has declared that the individual to whom it belonged must have been distinguished by small cerebral development and uncommon strength of corporeal frame. Some anatomists have described it as the most brutal of all human skulls. Readers of all that is said in this volume concerning it, and who are unfavourable to the author's views, may be disposed to doubt its humanity, as being at least "not proven." On the other hand, "although in several respects it is more ape-like than any human skull previously discovered, it is in regard to its capacity by no means contemptible." In the diagram of this skull there is, doubtless, a nearer resemblance in its outline to the skull of a chimpanzee than has ever before been observed in any supposed human cranium. The previously mentioned skull, taken from the cave of Engis by Dr. Schmerling, approaches nearly to the highest or Caucasian type, and is inferred to be of greater antiquity.

Speculation respecting the antiquity of the human bones in the caverns near Liege can only proceed, first, upon the time required to allow of many species of carnivorous and herbivorous animals, which flourished in the cave period, becoming first scarce and then gradually extinct; and, secondly, upon the great number of centuries necessary for the change of the physical geography of the Liege district from its ancient to its present configuration. In the end, the author observes—"Although we may be unabled to estimate the minimum of time required for the changes in physical geography above alluded to, we cannot fail to perceive that the duration of the period must have been very protracted, and that other ages of comparative inaction may have followed, separating the post-pliocene from the historical periods, and constituting an interval no less indefinite in its duration.

These human relics are as rare as interesting in the earlier or post-pliocene period. Dr. Schmerling found extinct mammalia and flint tools in forty-two Belgian caverns, but only discovered human bones in three or four. Other human relics may claim a line or two, and they are "the fossil man of Denise, and thefossil human bone of Natchez, on the Mississippi." The so-called "fossil man of Denise" combines the remains of more than on skeleton found in a volcanic breccia near the town of Le Puy-en-Velay, in Central France. The bony fragments consist of a frontal and some other parts of the skull, including the upper jaw with teeth, both of an adult and young individual; also some vertebre and other portions. All these are imbedded in a light porous tuff, resembling materials ejected in several of the latest eruptions of Denise. But none of the bones penetrated into another part of the same specimen, which consists of a more compact rock, thinly laminated. Much doubt of the genuineness of this fossil has recently prevailed, and still more doubt respecting that of others from the same locality. Though Prometheus was punished for his attempt to make a man of clay, a dealer at Le Puy was paid for his attempts to make a fossil man, and the high price of "human fossils" is suspected of having advanced trade, if not science, at Le Puy. Suppose, however, a single specimen to be genuine, such as the one now in the Museum at Le Puy, what antiquity should we assign to it? Geologists have studied the formations closely, and it is inferred that the human being presumed to be fossilized may have lived nearly contemporaneously with the mammoth and rhinoceros, and was coeval with the last eruptions of Le Puy volcanoes. Thus, then, for reasons which Sir C. Lyell specifies, we obtain no greater antiquity than before. The skull is of the ordinary Caucasian or European type.

In the delta of the Mississippi, at Natchez, near New Orleans, a human skeleton is said to have been found buried under four cypress forests. In this case, no remains of extinct animals were found with it; but in another part of the basin of the Mississippi, a human bone, associated with bones of the mastodon and megalonyx, is supposed to have been washed out of a more ancient alluvial deposit. Nevertheless, Sir C. Lyell thinks "it is allowable to suspend our judgment as to the high antiquity of the fossil"; and, again, "Should future researches confirm the opinion that the Natchez man co-existed with the mastodon, it would not enhance the value of the geological evidence in favour of man's antiquity, but merely render the delta of the Mississippi available as a chronometer, by which the lapse of post-pliocene time could be measured somewhat less vaguely than by any means of measuring which has yet been discovered or rendered available in Europe." In order to ascertain the geological time by this chronometer, we add a sentence from another page—"If I was right in calculating that the present delta of the Mississippi has required, as a minimum of time, more than one hundred thousand years for its growth, it would follow, if the claims of the Natchez man to have co-existed with the mastodon are admitted, that North America was peopled more than a thousand centuries ago by the human race."

If man existed on this earth in the post-pliocene period, it is highly probable that he would be buried by his fellow men where he died, and therefore there would be burial-places, in conformity with the customs of rude nations now living. One such burial-place has been discovered near Aurignac, not far from the foot of the Pyrenees. Unfortunately, the disinterred bones were ignorantly re-interred; but not before a medical man recognized them as having formed parts of no less than seventeen skeletons of both sexes and of all ages; some being so young that the hardening of certain bones was incomplete. The size of the adults implied a race of small stature. Subsequent researches on the spot led to the finding of a great variety of bones and implements, the latter including not fewer than a hundred flint knives, projectiles, sling-stones and chips. Scattered through the ashes and earth were the bones of nine species of carnivorous and ten species of herbivorous animals. As there was no stalagmite in the grotto, all the bones and soil found in the inside must have been artificially introduced. Many facts fairly support the inference that this was an ancient place of sepulture, closed at its opening so effectively against hyenas and other carnivora that no marks of their teeth appear on either human or brutal bones. Here we have a very ancient type of the funeral rites of Indian tribes, which latter Schiller has so faithfully embodied:—

> Here bring the last gifts—and with these
> The last lament be said;
> Let all that pleased, and still may please,
> Be buried with the dead.

From what has been cited, and from more that might be cited, it is clear that man was contemporary in Europe with two species of elephant and two of rhinoceros; also with at least one species of hippopotamus, the cave-bear, the cave-lion and the cave-hyena; with various bovine, equine and certain other animals now extinct, and many smaller carnivora, rodentia and insectivora. But it has naturally been asked, if man co-existed with the extinct species of caves, why were his remains, and the works of his hands, never imbedded *outside* the caves in ancient river gravel containing the same fossil Fauna? The answer now is, that his memorials, though not his bodily remains, have recently been discovered in the post-pliocene alluvium containing flint implements in the valley of the Somme.

Our own columns have contained so many communications and remarks upon the circumstance of the finding of these implements that there can be no occasion to repeat them here. The state of public opinion about these flints is probably nearly this:—the majority of readers are unwilling to accept the fact of their human workmanship, having never seen specimens of them. On the other hand, all who have seen good specimens of them, such, for instance, as several exhibited in London, have been compelled, however reluctantly, to confess that something beyond nature has shaped these flints, and that they bear every appearance of human handiwork. Of course, geologists like our author regard this as unquestionable. Certainly, counterfeits may be daily made, and palmed off by men of to-day; but there were originals, and great numbers of them. At Abbeville and at St.-Acheul, near Amiens, these flint implements have been found in such abundance that probably not less than a thousand have been exhumed since 1842. They commonly occur in low beds of course flint gravel, usually at twelve, twenty, or twenty-five feet below the surface. The legitimate conclusion deduced from all the facts is, that the flint tools and their fabricators were coeval with the extinct mammalia imbedded in the same strata, including the mammoth and the rhinoceros.

Works of art have also been discovered in association with extinct mammalia, in a cavern in Somersetshire, as recorded in our notes of the last Meeting of the British Association at Cambridge. In 1858, also the entrance of a new and intact bone-cave was discovered at Brixham, near Torquay. Numerous fossils were very carefully taken in 1859 from the subterranean fissures and tunnels, and were all collected and numbered with reference to a journal kept during the progress of the work, and in which the geological position of every specimen was recorded with scrupulous care. Although no human bones were obtained during these excavations, yet many flnt knives were found, chiefly in the lowest part of the bone-earth. One of the most perfect lay at a depth of thirteen feet from the surface, and was covered with bone earth of the same thickness. Fifteen such flint knives were found, and though these, apart from the associated mammalia, afforded no safe criterion of antiquity, yet that was demonstrated by the discovery, at the same level in the bone-earth, of the entire left hind leg of a cave-bear, in which every bone was in its natural place. Here there is evidence of an entire limb having been introduced when clothed with its flesh, or at least when the separate bones were bound together by their natural ligaments, and in that state buried in mud.

About the position of the above-noticed flints there can be no ground for incredulity, as it is attested by eminent observers; while with reference to the St.-Acheul flints the same may be safely said. Thus M. Gaudry states to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, in describing his own remarks at St.-Acheul, "The great point was not to leave the workmen for a single instant, and to satisfy oneself by actual inspection, whether the hatchets were found *in situ*. I caused a deep excavation to be made, and found nine hatchets, most distinctly *in situ* in the diluvium, associated with teeth of *Equas fossilis*, and a species of *Bos*, different from any now living, and similar to that of the diluvium and of caverns."

Much of the information accumulated respecting the valley of the Somme and its vicinity is minute and circumstantial, and must be studied in original papers, or the abstracts of them, in Sir C. Lyell's book. We can only glance at leading features and broad results, and advance a general statement that the evidence of man's antiquity in this locality has grown more and more definite. There is, however, one defect in it which cannot be overlooked, and this is the absence of human bones in the alluvium. Amongst thousands of flint implements and knives scattered through the alluvial mud and gravel of the Somme, not a single human bone has yet been found. This demands consideration, especially when the objection is strengthened by the like dearth of the mortal remains of our species in all other parts of Europe where the tool-bearing drift of the post-pliocene period in valley deposits has been investigated.

What can be the cause of this deficiency? Not the greater destructibility of human than of other animal bones, for Cuvier pointed out long ago, that men's bones were not more decayed than those of horses in ancient battle-fields; and in the Liege cavern, as above mentioned, human skulls, jaws, teeth and other bones were found in the same condition as those of the cave-bear, tiger and mammoth. It is strange, therefore, that while within the last twenty-five years thousands of mammalian bones from post-pliocene alluvium have been submitted to skilful osteologists, they have been unable to detect amongst these one fragment of a human skeleton, or even a tooth. A really satisfactory answer to this objection has not yet come before us. What is said, amounts to this:—such absence of human bones is an emphatic illustration of the extreme imperfection of the geological record. Other bones, as those of the musk buffalo, have not been detected till lately; and the same theory which explains the comparative rarity of such species will, no doubt, account for the still greater scarcity of human bones. Again, "the whole assemblage of fossil quadrupeds at present obtained from the alluvium of Picardy is obviously a mere fraction of the entire Fauna which flourished contemporaneously with the primitive people by whom the flint hatchets were made." These arguments can be fiftly used to explain the *scarcity* of human bones; but do they adequately account for their *entire absence*? The difficulty is not their rarity, but their total non-appearance in these localities. So far for the time present; but for the future Sir C. Lyell has this observation, "that ere long, now that curiosity has been so much excited on this subject, some human remains will be detected in the older alluvium of European valleys, I confidently expect."

There is a section in our own country which contributes a particular determination of a chronological point. While the sections near Amiens and Abbeville only teach us that the fabricators of the ancient tools were coeval with extinct mammalia, recent discoveries in the fluviatile gravel of the valley of the Ouse, near Bedford, show that all of these were post-glacial, or posterior, to the grand submergence of central England between the waters of the great glacial seas.

Hitherto we have directed attention to the more ancient deposits connected with the question of human antiquity, or those named the Post-Pliocene. Of less interest in point of antiquity, though greater in number of human remains, are the deposits of recent periods, and with these Sir C. Lyell has commenced his volume. He has proceeded downwards; we have worked upwards. By adopting the latter order we begin with remoter ages and fewer human traces; but in these the greatest interest of the present question is concentrated,—in these we arrive at the remotest appearance of man.

So much has been written and said concerning supposed human remains and works of art within the range of the Recent Period, that we should only be touching upon well-known subjects if we were to follow Sir C. Lyell in his first three chapters, which take up these topics, and represent results compendiously. The Danish peat and shell mounds, the several ages of stone, bronze and iron, the human skulls of the same period, and the imbedded remains of mammalia of recent species, the Swiss lake-dwellings, with their stone and bronze implements, their fossil cereal and other plants, and the remains of wild and domesticated mammalia, though not of extinct species,—all these are interesting enough to those who have not read concerning them in original books and papers, and certainly demand a prominent place in the volume before us. So also do other similar subjects, as the ancient human remains in the coral reefs of Florida, and the buried canoes near Glasgow.

As a collector and examiner of such evidence Sir C. Lyell deserves commendation. He deals fairly with the facts which he accumulates, and does not often permit his ever-present theory to obscure his perception of difficulties. But he appears to be very sparing of inferences from this theory which war against the popular belief. He gathers facts, and leaves it to others to draw inferences. Writing merely as a geologist he may be allowed to be thus guarded, and may affirm that he has no concern about popular beliefs. Writing for the large public, we must look, as the public will look, his facts in the face.

Where do these facts leave the Biblical Adam?

When we go back to the works of human art in the Post-Pliocene period—or that of deposits in which, the shells being recent, a portion, and often a considerable one, of the accompanying fossil quadrupeds belong to extinct species—we so greatly antedate the popular chronology as to make this Adam difficulty perhaps impossible. Where can we place him? Not within the Recent Period, for he was the first man; and there must have been many generations before him in the post-pliocene epoch. Nor in the latter epoch, for that was vastly remote in its beginning, and an individual Adam placed there would be lost in the long vista. We cannot bring him down later in this epoch, because at any later period we may afterwards find that he had predecessors.

If we desire to fix something like the probable advent of man upon this earth in accordance with the Lyellian theory, we must first ascertain the date of the mammoth. Bold as the geologists are, they do not inform us upon this date, or even plainly conjecture it. Still, it is obviously so remote that for the reasons alluded to, and many others, we can hardly place the Biblical Adam there. A first man who existed a hundred thousand years ago escapes altogether from the grasp of popular thought.

Other considerations connected with the Lyellian theory will still more decisively tend to eliminate him. Presuming that he must come in as first of men, if at all, how could such men as the one of the Neanderthal valley descend from him? Adam is regarded as having been pure, noble, intelligent, and made in the very image of God. This Neanderthal man was brutal to such a degree that no amount of physical degradation would allow of his descent from Adan in a direct line; and even supposing that it did, we have the skull from Engis, which while it was probably more ancient, or at least quiet as ancient as the one from Neanderthal, is decidedly more intellectual, and "though the forehead is somewhat narrow, it may nevertheless be matched by the skulls of individuals of European race." Both of these skulls, then, the higher and the lower one, could hardly belong to descendants from the same Adam, or if they did, could hardly be so widely different when comparatively near together in time, and quite near together in locality. If there were unity of origin, there was wide diversity of character, and yet with such wide diversity of character there was identity of locality.

Again, Sir C. Lyell puts the case:—

"Had the original stock of mankind been really endowed with such superior intellectual powers, and with inspired knowledge, and had they possessed the same improveable nature as their posterity, the point of advancement which they would have reached ere this would have been immeasurably higher. We cannot ascertain at present the limits, whether of the beginning or the end of the first stone period, when men co-existed with the extinct mammalia, but that it was of great duration we cannot doubt. During those ages there would have been time for progress of which we can scarcely form a conception, and very different would have been the character of the works of art which we should now be endeavouring to interpret—these relics which we are now disintering from the old gravel-pits of St.-Acheul or from the Liege caves. In them, or in the upraised bed of the Mediterranean, on the south coast of Sardinia, instead of the rudest pottery or flint-tools, so irregular in form as to cause the unpractised eye to doubt whether they afford unmistakeable evidence of design, we should now be finding sculptured forms, surpassing in beauty the masterpieces of Phidias or Praxiteles; lines of buried railways or electric telegraphs from which the best engineers of our day might gain invaluable hints; astronomical instruments and microscopes of more advanced construction than any known in Europe, and other indications of perfection in the Arts and Sciences, such as the nineteenth century has not yet witnessed."

So that the views generally entertained by the Grecian and Roman classics of "a dumb and filthy herd, fighting for acorns," as Horace sings respecting the first men, fitly represent the ideas entertained by certain geologists and ethnologists of the present day concerning the earliest of our race. If, then, such was their character, where are we to place the Biblical Adam? Certainly not at the head of the "dumb and filthy herd"—certainly not at the head of the most savage of savages. On the other hand, had he been such as he is generally conceived, we must have had, according to the above-quoted opinions, long races of superior men, instead of flint-fabricators and flint-fighters. Since, then, there was no first place for a progenitor "endowed with superior intellectual powers, and with inspired knowledge." If all the Lyellian opinions be held, it is hard to see how the popular Adam can be admitted at all.

This difficulty would be greatly aggravated if future discoveries of shaped flints of admitted human workmanship should be made, or of other epuivalent works of human art, in much earlier deposits. The oldest memorials of our species as yet discovered in Great Britain are of post-glacial date, as already noted; they are posterior to a deposit well known to Tertiary geologists as the boulder-clay, which is coeval with far-transported erratic blocks of stone. But it is hinted that there are British deposits which may, upon careful research, afford bones or stone weapons of the era of the *Elephas meridionalis*; and "if any such lie hid in those strata, and should hereafter be revealed to us, they would carry back the antiquity of man to a distance of time probably more than twice as great as that which separates our era from that of the most ancient of the tool-bearing gravels yet discovered in Picardy or elsewhere."

Although such almost unlimited draughts upon antiquity as are here drawn may terrify many readers, and make them apprehend a bankruptcy of certain popular beliefs; yet it must be remembered that they wear no such startling appearance to those who have long familiarized themselves with the immense scale of geological time: while they dwarf the historical period, they are themselves dwarfed by the great geological calendar. If Europe was peopled by the human race and by the mammoth and other now extinct mammalia, during the concluding phase of the great glacial epoch, then, although we go back to hundreds of thousands of years, we are still within the Post-Tertiary era of the geological scale.

So accustomed are geologists to immense periods that Sir C. Lyell regards even his human period as geologically brief. "If we reflect on the long serirs of events of the post-pliocene and recent periods contemplated in this chapter, it will be remarked that the time assigned to the first appearance of man, as far as our geological inquiries have yet gone, is extremely modern in relation to the age of the existing Fauna and Flora, or even to the time when most of the living species of animals and plants attained their actual geographical distributions."

We have nothing to say in this place to the concluding chapters of this volume, in which the author remarks upon the recent modifications of the Lamarckian theory of progressive development and transmutation. Sir C. Lyell's present views on the Darwinian theory are sufficiently known to geologists, and they have no immediate connexion with the main question of the present book.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

AN AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, CHOICE WINES, CHAMPAGNE, &c., ON THE ESPLANADE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 21st inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will submit to sale by Public Auction at his residence, Esplanade, the very elegantly Carved Household Furniture, Carriage, Horses, &c., of Colonel E. P. LYNCH, the same comprises, Plate, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware, very elegantly Carved Blackwood Drawing Room, Dining and Bed Room Furniture, one Hollow Stem English Iron Bed-stead, with Hair Mattresses, a Magnificent Piano, a nearly new first class Double Barrelled Gun in Leather Case by a well known maker, Hanging Argand Lamps, Carpets, Choice Wines, Sherry, Champagne, Brandy, a Hill Tent, Sleeping Bengal Tent, and a Howtie, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A handsome English-built Roomy Brouche, with a pair of fast trotting Grey Arab Horses perfectly quiet, with a set of Harness complete.

Two full sized thorough bred Bay Arab Chargers, both having been ridden by a lady, with a nearly new Side Saddle by Pest & Co.

No Catalogues published and the property is now on view.

AN INVOICE OF VERY SUPERIOR POLISHED MARBLE SLABS.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of very superior Polished Marble Slabs for Circular, Pier, Sideboard, Side, or Oval Tables, Tea Poys, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED AND HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY AT KHANDALLA.

(without reserve.)

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are favored with instructions to submit to sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on Monday, the 30th March instant, at 3 P.M. the Valuable landed and Household Property at Khandalla belonging to S. Adamson, Esq., consisting of Bungalows, Out buildings, Stabling, Coach-House, and extensive Grounds, &c.

The Property which occupies about ten acres of Ground is situated on the best site in the Station and commands views of the Railway Incline, the Ghaut range, Matheran, an extensive view of the Conkan, and is open to the direct sea breeze.

The Garden is well stocked with trees, shrubs and Plants, and there is also a very productive Kitchen Garden, a good Carriage drive runs from the Mail Road through the grounds, to the Bungalows which are distant about one and a half miles from the Khandalla Railway station on the Bombay side, and half a mile from the Reversing station on the Ghaut Incline where all trains will stop.

The Property will be sold with the Bungalows unfurnished and all information may be obtained, and a plan of the Property seen on application to the Auctioneers No. 10, Forbes Street, Fort.

THE PROPERTY IS NOW ON VIEW.

Terms—25 per cent Deposit on the fall of the Hammer, and the remainder of the purchase money in Cash in seven days.

Note—Possession will be given on the 31st May 1863.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 21st March 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Waree Bunder, a quantity of new Building Materials (remaining unsold from last Friday's sale) in convenient lots to suit purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

400 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
500 " " Longcloths.
700 " " Jacconets.
600 " " Madapollams.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist, &c.
75 Barrels Ship Biscuit.
A few Water Filters.
352 Elephants' Tusks, average weight 10 lb. each.
An assortment of Toys and Flower Vases.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Executors of the Estate of the late Jamsetjee Furdonjee Paruck, Esquire, deceased, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house and Buildings thereon erected and built, situate, lying, and being at Borah Bazaar Street, within the Fort Walls of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No 16, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 456, and which said piece of Ground admeasures seven hundred and twenty-six square yards, be the same little more or less, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road called Borah Bazar Street aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by an open piece of Ground devoted to charitable purposes, and partly by the House of Pallonjee Jamsetjee, on or towards the North by a lane which now is and at all times hereafter shall be used and enjoyed as a thoroughfare, and on or towards the South by the Stable of Dorabjee Bomanjee Devecha. This Lot includes 7½ feet of ground Southward from the wall of the house on the Lot over which the balcony of the house on the Lot extends.

The plan of the property and the conditions of sale subject to which the same is to be sold, can be seen at the office of Messrs. Faithfull and Keir, or at the office of the Auctioneers three days before the sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Mahogany square PIANOFORTE by "COLLARD AND COLLARD" in good order Price Rs. 250. Apply to

WINES.

Good Sherry .... Rs. 18 per doz.
Bernard and Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—
In quarts .... Rs. 18 per doz.
In pints .... " 7-8 "

Bombay, 21st March 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Hormusjee Jamsetjee Butteewalla Sons & Co., on account and risk of Kessowjee Bowan, in the Depot of Heerjee Nursey, Apollo Road, Colaba, 48 Docras of Kurrachee Cotton, or about 25 Candies.

On the same day at half-past 4 P.M., Messrs. FRANCIS & Co., will Sell by Public Auction, in the Victoria Land Company's ground at Colaba a few Bales of Dhollera Cotton.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Ma'apollams, White Jacconets, Mule and Water Twist, a few Kegs of Dry White Lead, and some Household Furniture, and Sundry other Articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Beaujolais Wine, at Rs. 15 per dozen.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten and William Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow, and Edward Adams, of London.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets for Floor and Staircases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Superior Hair Oil.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 21st March 1863.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, an Invoice of New Books, &c. &c.

ALSO,

By order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Meerja Ubbool Husson Serajee, the Mortgagor. 8 Pieces of Gold Embroidered Cloth, 3 Remnants of do., 2 Pieces of Gold Embroidered Turbands and 3 Pieces of Silk.

60 Casks of Red Lead; a few Muslin Robes; 2 cases of Saddlery, containing Saddles with Furniture and Bridles, Harness, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

One Dog Cart with horse and harness complete.
A rough Terrier.
A small Beagle.
A half bred bitch with 3 pups about two months old—father a good Spaniel.
2 Persian Goats.
A Young Gazelle.
And any Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Auction, on the Premises, by order of Benabaee, widow of the late Ramjee Mowjee Patell, the Mortgagee, on account and at the risk of late Suckaram Zindoo, the Mortgagor.

All that piece or parcel of the Fazandaree Land or Ground, with the Messuage, Tenements, or Dwelling House, built and erected thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at Byculla Pakharey Road, containing by admeasurement thirty feet in breadth, and forty feet in length, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East, South, and West, by the public roads, and on or towards the North by the house of Panachund Jetha, the said House standing on the Fazandaree Ground belonging to Gopall Tookajee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under the old No. 2, and under the present No. 51, together with all and singular Houses, Out-houses, &c., situate thereon.

SALE OF BOOKS, SHOP FURNITURE, &c.

On or about the beginning of next month, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large collection of new and second-hand Books, Shop Furniture, &c., of Hadjee Ahmed Essa, Bookseller; (closing business).

Catalogues will be published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE CONSIGNMENT OF SUPERIOR ENGLISH FURNITURE, LAMPS, &c.

At "Lockesley Hall," Byculla, opposite to the Club House.

On MONDAY, the 23rd, TUESDAY, the 24th, and WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed by F. Rowland, Esq., to submit to Public Auction, at "Lockesley Hall," Byculla, opposite the Club House, a very valuable consignment of superior English Mahogany, and Walnutwood Household Furniture, Lamps, &c. &c., comprising sets of rich Cut Vine Leaf Pattern Glass Ware, with Decanters for 12 persons, a handsome Cut Glass Plated Mounted Claret Jug, Glass Pedestal Candlesticks with Pans and Albert Drops, Porcelain and Gilt Toilet Services, Earthen Water Goglets with richly Plated mounting Handles, Covers, and Trays, best Electro Plated Ware by Mappin, comprising sets of Beaded, Lilly, and King's Pattern Spoons and Forks, complete, some in Oak Cases for 12, Tea Services, Claret Jugs, Fish Carvers and Forks, Cruet and Egg Stands, Breakfast Companions, Toast Racks, Salt Cellars, Mustard Pots, Candlesticks, a pair of 5 Light Candelabras, an Oak Plate Chest containing a set of Plated Dish Covers, Curry and Vegetable Dishes, a set of Spoons and Forks for 12 persons, Tea Set, Cruet and Egg Frames, Waiters, Salt Cellars, Piano and Table Candle-sticks, Dessert Knives and Forks, Fish Knives, Cutlery, &c. &c., Mappin's best Cutlery, 20 pairs of Tucker's Patent Plated Crystal Cut Glass, Bronze and Ruby Glass Pedestals, Table Argand Lamps with Albert Drops, Plated and Bronze India, Reading and Railway ditto, Elegant English Mahogany and Walnutwood Furniture, consisting of several Drawing Room Suites, Sittees, Sofas, and half-backed Couches with rich Damask, Horse Hair Cloth, and Morocco Leather Lining and Springs, Easy, Office, Devotional, Drawing Room, Hall, Folding, and Light Bedroom Chairs, Cheffoniers with White Marble Slabs and Glass Mirror fronts and backs; a splendid Office Writing Table, Tea and Music do., two first-rate sets of Telescope Dining Tables for 14 persons with Chairs to correspond, a magnificent large Solid Mahogany Sideboard, and a Hall Side Table to match with white Marbles and Glass Mirrors, a very costly and most exquisitely carved Warrington State Bed, a matchless specimen of Wood Carving, a very handsome large Library Book Case with Glass Doors, a Rosewood do. with Gilt Figures, several first-rate Almiras, and Wardrobes with Mirror, Doors in the Centre and Compartment for Bonnets, and Hanging Dresses, a pair of Oak Pier Tables each supported on 3 Cupid Figures with Marble Tops, Corner Whatnots with 5 trays and Glass Mirror backs, a consignment of Tucker's Plated Hanging Argand Lamps, and Chandeliers of 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 lights, Pairs of Bronze and Gilt 6 light Chandeliers, Gilt Door Way Posts, Globe and Hall Lamps, Bronze and Plated Wallshades and Argand Lamps, a few Pairs of Best British Plate Glass Oval and Oblong Mirrors, Pier and Looking Glasses in handsome ornamented Carved Gilt Frames, a pair of Solid Bronze Statues "Vulcan" and "Juno," a pair of Bronze do., American Indian and Court's Fool, Pair of ditto with Gas and Solar Lamps, a most select assortment of 2 dozen of first-rate (some of extra large size) Musical Boxes, playing 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 tunes with Drums, Triangles, Cassinettes, Flutinas, &c., a very rare and choice assortment of Dresden Vases Porcelain and Alabaster Figures, Vases and other Table Ornaments with Glass Domes and Stands, very elegant Velvet Pile Carpets, several rolls of Brussel, Kidderminster and Step Carpets, English Hemp Matting, Foot Stools, and Hassock's, two first-rate New Double-barrelled Guns in cases by "Moore" and "Wilkinson," six Patent Spring Rocking Horses, an Eight-day Clock by "French" of London, a Gilt do., an Invoice of Mahogany Dressing and Cheval Glasses, some with Marble Stands, Velvet Pile Table Covers, several Inkstands, Mappin's Best Travelling Bags, Writing Desks, Reticules, Lady's Bags with Fittings, Student's Cases, Envelope and Writing Cases, Gilt Wall Brackets and Foot Stools, Mahogany Rivets and Chamber Stands, an Elegant Dresden Toilet Glass supported with Figures, Patent House and Cottage Knife Cleaners, Mice Traps, 3 Griffith's Wrought Iron Fire Proof Safes, a Brass Bedstead with Bedding, Plated Patent Boot Jacks, a Child's Swing, a Lockstitch Sewing Machine, Japanned Leather Bags, "Dark's" Cricket Bats, Stumps and Balls, an elegant assortment of Papier Machee and Japanned Tea Trays, Pictures in Gilt Frames, a set of handsomely bound Encyclopedia Brittanica, a set of Illustrated London News, &c. &c.

At 1 p. m. on the first day of the sale.

An English-built four-seated Brougham.
Sets of plated Mounted Carriage Harness.

N. B.—The above Goods are all perfectly new and selected in England with great care and taste. Such an opportunity seldom offer at a public sale, and worthy the inspection of intending purchasers.

Catalogues are printed, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT PARADISE LODGE, No. 2, MALABAR HILL.

On TUESDAY the 7th and WEDNESDAY the 8th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, No. 2, Paradise Lodge, Malabar Hill, the valuable Household Furniture, Plate, Plated Glass and Queen's Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of W. COLLUM, Esq. The same consists of a set of richly cut vine-leaf pattern Glass Ware for 24 persons, cut Glass Quart, Pint, and Claret Decanters, richly cut and frosted Glass Centre-pieces on Stands, Glass Fruit Dishes, Vine-leaf pattern Cellery Vases; a White Blue and Gold Dinner Service; a Blue Tiffin do.; a White and Gold Breakfast do.; a handsome White and Gold landscape-pattern and Tea do.; a white and richly gilt do.; a handsome Blue and Gold Desert Services for 24 persons; a set of 4 plated Dish Covers; several pairs of best treble plated Oblong and Square Hotwater Curry Dishes; a handsomely Chased plated Epergne with 5 cut Glass Dishes, Plated Hotwater Plates, Plated Waiters, Bread Basket, Oyster Shells, Bottle Waggons, and Stands, Cruet and Pickle Stands, single and treble Branch Candlesticks, Salt Cellars, Tea Set, Butter Pot, Mustard do., a set of shell-pattern Silver Spoons and Forks for 18 persons; a Silver 4 Cups Egg Frame complete; a box of mother o' pearl handled Silver Dessert Knives and Forks for 18 persons, well seasoned Blackwood Furniture such as a set of substantial Dining Table for 24 persons: a Round do. for 12 persons, Side Boards, Hat Stands, Dining-room Chairs, handsomely carved Circular, Pier, Card, and Ladies' Writing Tables, Chiffoniers, Circular Table and Tea Poys with Slabs, Landscape, Drawing-room, Easy, Predieu and Music Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Flower Stands, Elaborately carved Partition Screens, Folding do., Book Shelves, Four-post Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Wardrobes with Glass doors, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Toilette and Cheval Glasses, Wine Presses, Mahogany Rocking Chairs with Horse-hair lining; a pair of Ebony Stands, a double-light plated Hanging Argand Lamp with Drops; a 6-light Chandelier, handsome real China Flower Jars and Garden Seats, Velvet Pile and other Carpets; an Iron Treasury Chest, a Mahogany Bagatelle Board, Bronzed Hanging Argand Lamps, Pictures in Maple and Gilt Frames, Wall Shades with Drops; a Double-barrelled Gun in case by "H. Edwards." Plated Handled Table Cutlery by "Elkington," Marble Vases, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, Books, &c. &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A very light English-built Phaeton by "Varty and Wilson" with a pair of large-sized, handsome and fleet Grey Carriage Horses and plated mounted Harness.
A light palanquin-shaped Shigram in good order.
An English-built Buggy.
A Grey Arab Riding Horse; goes well in single and double harness.
A Grey Arab Riding Horse.
2 Superior Surat Cows and 1 Bull Calf.
Sets of Double and Single Harness.
Gentlemen's and Ladies' Saddle.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from the 2nd proximo.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Single Barrelled Carbine, by Calisher and Terry, in Case with Apparatus and Ammunition. Price Rs. 140.

An Iron Grey Saddle Horse, (real Arab), height 14½ hands, 4½ years old, very fast. Price Rs. 500.

Best Sherry in Quarts, at Rs. 20 per dozen. Sample bottle can be had for Rs. 1-12 annas—Cash.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 21st March 1863.

ROSSELET & Co., begs to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their well-furnished stock of Watches and Jewellery.

They have received a beautiful assortment of Cameo and Mosaic Brooches, Ear-rings, and Bracelets, fine Palanquin Clocks with Singing Birds, and a great variety of French and American Clocks.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

CHAMPAGNE IMPERIAL, FIRST QUALITY, JULES MUMM AND COMPANY, RHEIMS, Shipped by J. J. BORDES, ship owner and sole Importer Bordeaux.

The only genuine Champagne of this Brand for sale at the Godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT. Price Rs. 42 per Dozen.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of GEORGE S. KING & Co.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—

Sparkling Hock, in Cases of 1 Dozen Quarts.
Ditto, ditto 2 Pints.
Ruedesheim, ditto 2 do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

ROSSELET & Co., have for sale, sound Claret,

J. B. Ducaule	Rs.	18 per doz.
Claret, ditto	"	12 do.
Brandy, ditto	"	18 do.
Do. ditto	"	14 do.
Champagne, Moet and Chandon	"	34 do.
Do. Justinard and Co.	"	24 do.

BASS, AND CO.'S BEER IN WOOD of last October brew, just received, orders registered by

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

JUST ARRIVED.

JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS beg to invite attention to the following, just received ex *Salamanca, Bonne Marie* and *J. J. Dussumier*, and they would solicit early orders from their constituents.

Chillingworth's Crown Claret; a small consignment.
Brandy, Jules Robin's Henry Monnie's and Dunkin's.
Jules Mumin's Champagne in pints and quarts.
Burgoff's Hock and Moselle in ditto ditto.
John Moir's Jams and Jellies in tins.
Fruits in Brandy and Syrup.
French Patties of every variety.
The names of the suppliers will be their recommendation.

Also a small and choice assortment of Tucker's Lamps, so well and favorably known here.

18th February, 1863.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—We beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from MESSRS. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangement for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

Of MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(London Bordeaux and Rheims.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1 .... Black Capsule	35
	Pts. .... " "	18
	No. 2 .... Blue "	30
	Pts. .... " "	16
	No. 3 .... Yellow "	26
	Pts. .... " "	14
	No. 4 .... Green "	22
	Pts. .... " "	12
	Medoc .... Red "	17
	Pts. .... " "	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co	38
	" " per 2 dozen Pts	40
	Brand C. & Co.	32
	" " per 2 dozen Pts	34
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	" per 2 dozen Pts	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	" per 2 dozen Pts	32
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	" per 2 dozen Pts	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	" per 2 dozen Pts	32
Port	Black Seal	28
	" Pts	15
	Red Seal	24
	" Pts	12
Sherry	Amontillado .... Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso	30
	Light Golden .... Green	28
	Pale .... Brown	26
	Pale .... Yellow	22
	Pale .... White	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)		32
" " (Yellow ")		26
Gin Old Tom		20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt		22
Rum, Old Jamaica		20
Curacoa	Brown .... in Glass Bottles	42
	" .... Pts	21
	White .... Bottles	42
	" .... Pts	21
Maraschino Di Zara		40
"	Pts	21
Cherry Brandy		30
"	Pts	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 8th Nov. 1862.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal .... Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	28
Bronze do. / White do. } ......Good Dinner Wines...	"	"	24
Brown do. / Yellow do. }	"	"	22
MADEIRA, very old	"	"	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ......Quarts	"	"	28
Do. Do. ......Pints	"	"	15
Red Seal ......Quarts	"	"	24
Do. Do. ......Pints	"	"	13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margux	"	"	34
Leoville	"	"	28
St. Julien	"	"	22
Medoc	"	"	16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality ...A. DePaul......Quarts	"	"	40
Do. ...A. DePaul......Pints	"	"	21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet...Quarts	"	"	36
Do. ... do ......Pints	"	"	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine...	"	"	38
MOSELLE do do.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	"	"	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do	"	"	18
CURACOA	"	"	42
MARASCHINO	"	"	40
CHERRY BRANDY	"	"	30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	"	"	
Do. ...Julies Robins (30 year old)	"	"	50
Rum ......Fine old Jamaica......	"	"	20
Gin—Old Tom.....Booth, London......	"	"	
Do. ......Hollands, in cases...	"	"	
WHISKEY ......Glenlivat, Crabble ...	"	"	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

Business Announcements.

STEREOSCOPIC APPARATUS.—The undersigned have just unpacked several Sets of Apparatus for Stereoscopic Pictures. Each Set consists of,

BINOCULAR Camera of finest Mahogany suited for both Landscapes and Portraits with all the most recent improvements.

FOCUSSING SCREEN DARK SLIDE, &c.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S PORTRAIT LENSES.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S LANDSCAPE LENSES.
A Water tight BATH in Mahogany Case.
A strong OAK PRINTING FRAME.
Two STEREOSCOPIC PLATE BOXES.
A folding CAMERA STAND.

The whole of the above fitted neatly and compactly into Pine Travelling Case with Lock and Key, Rs. 350, net cash.

SETS OF APPARATUS similar to the above but with Lereborn's Lenses instead of Ross's, Rs. 260 nett cash.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

NEW GOODS.

LATE MESSRS. ESPERANCE & Co.—The Cheapest and best Fitting Tailoring Establishment and Woollen Warehouse.

Late E. & Co. have received per last Overland Mail, a supply of very superior West of England Cloths; Bedford Cords, &c. &c. Garments made of this article in a first-rate style and at moderate charges. A large supply of the real Balmoral Bonnet, and other goods too numerous to mention.

Also, Black and Blue single-milled Wool Dyed Broad Cloths and Venetians, Black and Drab Alpaccas, White and Colored English-made Shirts and Collars, Indian Gauze, Merino Vests and Pants, Black Silk Hats, Drab Felt Hats, Oxonian, Scilian, and Air Chamber Oxonians, Travelling and Balmoral Caps, Gent's White Kid Gloves, Swimming Bags, Money Belts, and Overland Trunks.

An endless variety of Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery, Brown Windsor Soap, Ambrosial, and Amon Shaving Soaps.

As late E. & Co., have always on hand a large stock of Clothes, both heavy and light textures. Gentlemen leaving Bombay can be supplied with suitable Clothing at very moderate prices.

23, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hither to received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Medow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
" do. do. Balmoral Boots.
" do. Patent Leather Dress Boots.
" do. French Calf Walking do.
" Shooting Boots with hooks
" French Calf Oxford Shoes.
" Enamel do. do.
Ladies Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
" Bronze Kid do. do. do.
" Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.

Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*

RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay, 29th September 1862. Red Boot Mart.

Business Announcements.

FISHING TACKLE.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lnes, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite,

The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay 21st June 1862.

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.—First-rate Pianos can be had at Mr. McCOMBIE and WRIGHT'S, either on sale or hire.

Wheatstone's Concertinas, of the best quality, for sale, also beautifully got-up German ones, at moderate prices.

Piano Hammer and Damper Cloth.

Kohler's Band Instruments, of the best quality, always on hand.

Metal Flutes, Electro-plated, very superior, also Wooden ones, with Pearl and German Silver Keys.

Oilman's Stores, of all kinds, always on hand.

A situation for a Band Master wanted. Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE, No. 7, Byculla Road, has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, and those at Outstations that she has just received "Overland" per steamer *Orissa*, the following, viz.:—

White and Colored Kid Gloves, (Ladies).

Crinoline Bonnets, "White," "Black," "Brown" and "Drab".
Ladies Hats, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
Boys and Girls Crinoline and Straw Hats.
Fancy Feathers and Feather Rosettes.
Black, White, and Colored silks.
Cardinibus Collapsing Jupons.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls and Burnouses.
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Black and white Burnouses.
French Corsets.

Also on hand,

Muslin Dresses.
Plain and Sprigged Grenadine Ditto.
White Brilliants, Dorias and Jaconets for Morning Dresses.
Colored Mohair Dresses with Burnous to Match,
White and Colored Llama Shawls.
Black Silk Mantles.
Rich Cloaks and Hoods for Infants.
Rich Colored Silk Dresses.
Exhibition Chip Bonnets.
Gold Combs and Fancy Buckles.
Patent Frilling for Children's Dresses.
Embroidered and Plain French Cambric Handkerchiefs.

All requisites for Weddings and Mourning constantly in stock. All orders carefully and promptly executed.

N. B.—No notice can be taken of orders from Out-stations unless accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

18th March 1863.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue, and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every discription, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER-MAKERS JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c.

T. B. & Co., receive from their House in London, a fresh supply almost every mail, and they trust the public will not hesitate to send them orders for any thing they may require in their line.

T. B. & Co., have on hand, Wristlets of good Gold, and the latest patterns, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solataires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegaretts, Match Boxes, Keys, Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Buckles, Mourning Rings.

Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Mug, with Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in one, with beautiful morocco case, lined with velvet and silk, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains.

Nickelsilver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

Best Gold Hunting Watches, Gentlemans.
Do. do. do. do. Ladies set with diamonds.
Do. Open faced, Ladies.
Do. Silver Hunting and open faced English and Geneva.
Do. German Silver Railway Time Keepers.

Ladies Companions, Portmonaies, Ivory Pencil cases with knives attached, Purses, Back-combs, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Chuckmuck cases, Masonic Clothing and Jewellery, Small Horn Musical Boxes playing two tunes, Patent Petrolene Gas Lamps, Candle Sticks and Shades.

Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to 150.

Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells playing the following airs.

1.	La Belle D'Orient Valse.	1.	Fenella Valse.
2.	In the Strand.	2.	Spitzan Polka.
3.	The Rataplan Polka.	3.	Les Zouaves Quadrille.
4.	La Traviata.	4.	Le Barbier de Seville.
5.	Red, White and Blue.	5.	Kitty Patterson. A Dreadful Story.
6.	The Burlesque Galop.	6.	Canz mein Leken Galop.

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Outstations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft or reference for payment in Bombay.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co.,
Watch, Chronometer, and Clock-makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.

N.B.—Watches cleaned and repaired by a first-class European Watch-maker, and guaranteed for 12 months after repair.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, &c.—BASSETT AND Co. late W. H. WALKER & Co. beg to inform their Customers of the arrival of *Large Stock of Tools of all kinds*, amongst which they mention the following:—

		Rs.	As.
Turning Chisels, ½ to 1½ inch	per set	10	0
Do. Gouges, ½ to 1½ "	"	10	0
Assorted Handles for above	per doz.	5	0
Galvanized Iron Buckets			
Garden Shears	each	5	0
Do. Rakes	As. 12 to	2	4
Do. Switchers for lopping Hedges, &c. &c.	each	3	0
Do. Pruning Hooks and Saws	"	3	12
Do. Hoes	"	0	12
Do. Trowels	Rs. 1 and	1	8
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5 inch	each	1	0
Do. do do. 6 "	"	1	2
Do. do. do. 7 "	"	1	4
Do. do. do. 8 "	"	1	8
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1	per doz.	19	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 2	"	21	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 3	"	23	0
Do. do. do. Single Edge, No. 1	"	18	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 2	"	20	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 3	"	22	0
Jack Smoothing, and Trying Planes, Cast Steel Twisted Gimlets, Carpenters' Squares from 3 inch to 18 inch, Hammers of all kinds.			
Lamps for the Portico, fitted for Gas Oil	each	80	0
Do. with Lamp posts	"	100	0
Boxes, Dispatch, Japanned	each	19	0
Do. do. do.	"	21	0
Do. do. do. Ornamental	"	24	0
Letter Copying Books of all sizes			
Copying Ink, Waterlow's	per quart	2	8
Do. Presses, Foolscap size	each	60	0
Do. do. Letter do.	"	50	0
Letter Scales, with Ounce and Tolah weights	"	10	0
Faber's Ever-pointed Pencils	"	1	0
Do. do. do. do. Leads	per box	0	8
Do. Cedar Pencils, equal to the best drawing pencils	per doz.	1	8
Best Mahogany T squares, 3 feet	each	7	0
Do. do. do. 3 feet 6 inches	"	8	4
Best Cast Steel Straight Edges	per foot	2	12
Elliott's Mathematical Instruments	per shilling	0	10
Paint Brushes of all sizes	each As. 6 to	8	0
Bass Brooms		3	0
Whitewash Brushes	Rs. 1-12 to	3	0
Horse Brushes	each	2	8
Carriage Mops		1	4
Scrubbing Brushes	As. 12 to	2	4
Dandy Brushes, No. 1 and No. 2	As. 12 and	1	0
Powder Flasks	Rs. 4 to	8	0
Shot do.	Rs. 5 to	8	0
Rifle Fittings, consisting of Sponges, Worms, Wad Cutters, Ramrod Tips, Wire Brushes, and Loading Rods, in 3 pieces			
Semicircular Platform Lamps, with Bracket	each	35	0
Guards' Tricolor Lamps, superior	"	10	0
Ticket Collectors' do. do.	"	6	0
Cambridge Reading Lamps, Lacquered	"	12	8
Do. do. do. Bronzed	"	12	8
Bracket Swinging Lamps, for the Cabin	"	10	8
Hanging do. do. do. do.	"	18	0
Best Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing, per cwt. of about 100 sq. feet	"	20	0
Weather Cocks, with 4 points of the Compass, handsomely gilt and ornamental mountings, with Dog, Fox, Flying Horse, Swan, Hare, Pointer, Cock	each	50	0
Wire Fencing, 1½ inch Mesh, for Gardens, Fowl Houses, Rabbit Hutches, &c. &c.	per yard	1	0
A Flag Staff (lower Mast and top Mast with Rigging, &c. &c., complete—Price Rs. 120.			

SHIPS' MASTS (disabled) purchased.

VERY BEST PORTLAND CEMENT for FLOORS of all kinds, DAMP WALLS, GARDEN PATHS, &c. &c.—Price Rs. 12 per barrel.

Splendid Pillar Lamps with Ornamental Posts also 4 Pedestal Lamps for Entrance Steps to Portico's

BASSETT & Co.

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Charge, Rs. 65 per month.

including plunge and shower Baths, as also morning papers.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

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ALCOHOL, pure and absolute.
AMMONIA, solution Sp. Gr. 880°.
AMMONIUM, Chloride; Bromide; and Iodide.
BARYTA, Nitrate.
CADMIUM Iodide; and Bromide.
CHLOROFORM, Pure, Duncan and Flockhart's, Sp. Gr. 1497.
COLLODIONS, Negative and Positive; Thomas'; Bolton's; Ponting's; Ponting's Bromo Iodized; Sutton's; Sutton's Alcoholic; and for the Dry process.
COTTON WOOL, finest *prepared*.
ETHER SULPHURIC, Rectified; and Sulphuric: and Absolute.
GUN COTTON, Soluble.
GUN PAPER Soluble.
GOLD CHLORIDE, Pure and Neutral, in 15 and 30 g bottles; and Salt of, or Sal d'Or.
GLYCYRRHIZINE, Solution, for producing intense negatives.
IODINE, Resublimed; Bromide; Chloride; and Tincture Simple and Compound.
IRON, Bromide; Iodide; Protosulphate, pure, and Proionitrate in Solution.
KAOLIN.
LAMPBLACK, for Polishing.
LITMUS PAPER, in Books; and Tincture.
MAGNESIA, Nitrate.
MERCURY, pure, distilled.
NAPTHA.
POTASS, Nitrate, pure.
POTASSIUM, Bromide; Cyanide; Fluoride; and Iodide.
ROTTEN STONE, finest prepared.
ROUGE, finest, for polishing.
SILVER, Ammonia Nitrate in Solution.
SILVER, Solution (Argento Cyanide of Potassium) for re-silvering Daguerotype Plates, and Electro Depositions; Bromide; Chloride; Cyanide; Nitrate, fused; perfectly neutral, and is free from *nitrite*; Nitrate, pure, Recrystallized, Baths, for Negatives and Positives, carefully prepared, and ready for immediate Iodide; and Iodide in Iodide of Potassium (for Calotype Process.)
SODA, Hyposulphite pure, free from Sulphate; Phosphate, and Acetate.
SODIUM, Chloride, pure; Bromide; and Iodide.
SOLUTION, for Iodizing Waxed Paper; and Sensitizing Waxed Paper.
TANNIN, pure.
TURMERIC Paper, in Books.
TRIPOLI finest Venetian.
VARNISHES, by Bolton, Thomas, Bland and Long, &c., consisting of
VARNISH, Amber in Chloroform; Crystal in Chloroform; Benzoin in Chloroform; Spirit, by Sœhne Freres; and Jet Varnish, for Positives.

DIAMOND SOLUTION FOR CHEMICALLY CLEANING GLASS PLATES.

ACROMATIC LENSES OF SIZES.

BATHS, from 6¼ by 4½ to 12 by 10.

DISHES.

Glass Moulded and Hard Procelain, 6¼ by 4½ to 12 by 10.

PLATES.

Best Patent Glass with "Ground Edges," by Messrs. CHANCE & Co., of the following sizes:—
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BOXES FOR HOLDING THE ABOVE PLATES, STEREOSCOPIC PLATES AND BOXES FOR HOLDING THE SAME.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPERS.

Albumenized Paper.
Genuine German Saxe.
Extra Albumenized do.
Turner's Negative and Positive
Whatman's do.
Causon's Thin Negative.
" Thick Positive.
Hollingworth's Papers.
Salted do.
Pure Bibulous Paper, free from Iron.
(SIZES. 22 by 17 and 17 by 11)
Bibulous Extra thick for Blotting off Proofs.
Circular Filtering Paper, of sizes.

SUNDRIES.

Plate Holders.
Pneumatic Holders.
Pressure Frames, Oak and Mahogany.
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Scales and Weights in Mahogany Boxes, with Glass Pans.
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Focussing Glasses.
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Camels' Hair Pencils, of sizes.
Horn Forceps, and Paper Clips.
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Frames for Passe Partouts.
Morocco Cases and Frames.
Glass and Wedgewood Pestles and Mortars.
Stereoscopic Mounts.
Microscopes and Telescopes.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

IN issuing their Circular for 1863, have to offer their very best thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of British India, for the extensive patronage bestowed upon them during the past season.

To continue to merit the same liberal support they have spared neither time nor expense in visiting the

London and Continental Markets,

And securing every

Novelty.

Their large purchases are now to hand, and the Goods all open for inspection, and they confidently trust that all their Customers residing in Bombay will do them the honor of a personal visit, when they will have the greatest pleasure in exhibiting their Stock.

For the benefit of their up-country Patrons they beg to subjoin a list of their Novelties:—

Moire Antiques.

The largest and most brilliant Assortment in India of these Celebrated and Fashionable Dresses, in all Colours.

Silks

The most superb, in every style, design and color.

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In all the *New* and *Fashionable* shades.

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The richest and rarest in design, including all the *Exhibition* patterns.

Morning, Carriage, and Promenade Dresses.

The Skirts of the Newest and most Exclusive Designs made and Trimmed complete can be selected from the Largest Collection in Bombay.

Evening and Ball Robes.

The Skirts made up

In *Lace, Tulle, Tarlatan, &c. &c.,* with a beautiful Selection of *New Grenadines, Bareges, Sole des Fees, Mousseline de Soie &c. &c., Wreaths, Head Dresses, &c.,* and every requisite adornment for the Ball Room.

Mantles

In the Newest and most Prevailing Styles for the Season and including all the Novelties in Material.

Five Recent Shapes in the *Bernous* all magnificently trimmed.

The *Paletot Olmar Collet Zemire* and *Scarborough Circular.*

The *Garibaldi* and *Zouave Jackets* still continue public favorities and can be had in every fabric as also *Brighton yachting Jackets* now so much in vogue

Bonnets and Hats

In the most Elegant and Fashionable Shapes, all being the latest novelties from Paris.

Ladies Silk Riding Hats trimmed in present style.

Sansflectum

Jupon Skirts, French Corsets, Ladies *New stand up collars* parasols, sunshades, umbrellas, hair-nets, &c.

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As exhibited in the International Exhibition of 1862.

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Goods of every kind and make in which the variety is so great that Customers may depend upon meeting with exactly what they require.

Perfumery

Pomades, Soaps, Sponges, and the *Exhibition* Horticultural Hair-brushes.

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Of all ages can be dressed in the varied and pretty *Costumes* of the day; a complete assortment always being kept of all the necessaries required for the Infant or the Youth.

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For Ladies and Children of the best manufacture are always kept in great variety.

English Jewellery.

Being all of the finest gold and best workmanship *Bracelets Brooches, Necklets, Earrings, Rings, Studs, Sleeve Links, Solitaires, Scarf Pins, Alberts and Long Chains, Ladies Chains, &c.*

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Of the first quality only made expressly to order and bear the name of the Firm.

Silver presentation Cups, Goblets, *Knife, Fork* and *Spoon* and *Christening Gifts.*

Clocks.

Palanquin Alarm and Pedestal.

Jet

Ornaments in all kinds.

Wedding and Mourning

Orders in the first of Style, and with due regard to punctuality and dispatch.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

Beg respectfully to invite inspection of their stock of

Velvet Pile, Brussels, and Drugget Carpets, Rugs, British Damasks, Chintzes Tab'e Covers, Table Linen.

COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, SHIRTINGS and MOSQUITOS NETS.

Bombay, December 25, 1862.

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